



MESSAGES OF THE PRESIDENT
MANUEL L. QUEZON
1935-1944

BOOK 3 | VOLUME 5
Administrative Orders



President Manuel L. Quezon, Second President of the Philippines
and First President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.



MESSAGES OF THE PRESIDENT

MANUEL L. QUEZON

1935-1944

BOOK 3 | VOLUME 5

Administrative Orders

Messages of the President Book 3: Manuel L. Quezon

Volume 5

Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office

<http://www.gov.ph>

<http://www.malacanang.gov.ph>

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INTRODUCTION

As the President's chief message-crafting body, the Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office (PCDSPO), is mandated to provide strategic communication leadership and support to the Executive Branch, its composite agencies, and instrumentalities of government.

The PCDSPO is also mandated to act as custodian of the institutional memory of the Office of the President. One of our projects is the continuation of the series of books called the Messages of the President, started in 1936 by Jorge B. Vargas, Executive Secretary to President Manuel L. Quezon. The series was a wide collection of executive issuances, speeches, messages, and other official papers of the President. The volumes were intended to serve as the definitive compilation of presidential documents. The series was continued until the Quirino administration, although the series for the Presidential administrations of Presidents Quezon, Roxas, and Quirino were never completed.

In 2010, President Benigno S. Aquino III ordered the revival of the series and the constitution of a complete set, covering all 15 presidential administrations. With pride, we continue what Vargas began.

We would like to extend our gratitude to our partners for without whose gracious cooperation, this project would have not been possible.

A note on organization: Each presidential administration's messages are in book form, compiled and subdivided into volumes. The books are as follows:

- Book 1: Emilio Aguinaldo
- Book 2: Jose P. Laurel
- Book 3: Manuel L. Quezon
- Book 4: Sergio Osmeña
- Book 5: Manuel Roxas
- Book 6: Elpidio Quirino
- Book 7: Ramon Magsaysay
- Book 8: Carlos P. Garcia
- Book 9: Diosdado Macapagal
- Book 10: Ferdinand E. Marcos
- Book 11: Corazon C. Aquino
- Book 12: Fidel V. Ramos
- Book 13: Joseph Ejercito Estrada
- Book 14: Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo
- Book 15: Benigno S. Aquino III

Each book is subdivided into the following volumes:

- Volume 1: Official Week/Month in Review
 - Volume 2: Appointments and Designations
 - Volume 3: Historical Papers and Documents
 - Volume 4: Executive Orders
 - Volume 5: Administrative Orders
 - Volume 6: Proclamations
-

Volume 7: Other issuances

Volume 8: Cabinet minutes

We hope that this collection will be a useful and vital reference for generations to come.

PREFACE

On July 30, 2010, President Benigno S. Aquino III issued Executive Order No. 4, which effectively renamed what was previously called the Malacañang Museum into the Presidential Museum and Library (PML) and placed it under the supervision and control of the Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office (PCDSPO). The PML is responsible for preserving, managing, and promoting the history and heritage of the Philippine presidency. It is the principal historical and artistic repository in support of the institution of the presidency, for the benefit of the Republic and the Filipino people. In partnership with the PCDSPO, which has pioneered the publication of the Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines as a web archive and information website, the PML has taken this mandate and placed it on the cutting edge of the information age.

Much has been done over the past years, under the administration of President Aquino III, to digitize executive issuances, speeches, letters, and other presidential papers; and publish them online. The project is not limited to a single administration, nor does it discriminate. This collection, published as databases, as well as print and e-publications, includes documents from the presidency of Emilio Aguinaldo to the current Aquino administration. This represents the government's allegiance to transparency, continuity, and the fostering of an informed citizenry, as well as an effort, in earnest, to preserve the institutional memory of the Presidency. All this was done not just for the posterity, but for the current generation and the ongoing task of nation building.

The PML are proud partners of the Official Gazette and PCDSPO team, to whom we made the collections available. We sincerely hope that this series will serve as a vital reference to educators, students, journalists, lawyers, historians, and the public at large.

FOREWORD

This is the fifth volume of President Manuel L. Quezon's official papers, which constitutes the third book of the Messages of the President series. The series was started in 1936 by Executive Secretary Jorge B. Vargas, during the first year in office of Quezon, the first President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. This volume collects President Quezon's Administrative Orders, which relate to particular aspects of governmental operations in pursuance of the President's duties as administrative head of the Executive Department. This volume also collects President Quezon's General Orders, executed in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Philippine Army.

BOOK 3

PRESIDENT MANUEL L. QUEZON

President Manuel L. Quezon was the first President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. He assumed office on November 15, 1935. Elected to a second term in November, 1941, he was proclaimed by the National Assembly in December of 1941; Manuel L. Quezon and Sergio Osmeña took their oath of office in Corregidor, on December 30, 1941. By virtue of the 1940 amendments to the Constitution, Manuel L. Quezon was only supposed to have served for an additional two years. Sergio Osmeña was scheduled to assume the presidency of the Commonwealth of the Philippines after President Manuel L. Quezon's term and would have assumed office on November 15, 1943. However, the Philippines was occupied by the Japanese, and was at war. On November 12, 1943, Joint Resolution No. 95 was passed by the U.S. Congress and was approved by the President of the United States, continuing President Manuel L. Quezon's term for the duration of the war and postponing Sergio Osmeña's right to succeed the presidency until constitutional processes had been restored in the country. Manuel L. Quezon was President until his death on August 1, 1944.

Executive Issuances of President Manuel L. Quezon began with Executive Order No. 1 and 2, signed on November 15, 1935; this series lasted until January 2, 1942. A new series consisting of only one issuance started in 1942. Upon the establishment of the Commonwealth Government-in-Exile in Washington, D.C., issuances were designed 'W' started on June 1, 1942 and ended with Executive Order Nos. 13-W and 14-W signed on June 20, 1944.

President Manuel L. Quezon's documents were gathered from its official sources such as the Official Gazette of the Philippines, including an issue of the Official Gazette dated May 1943 volume 41 number 1 published in Washington by the Government-in-Exile; the Malacañang Records Office which has the published compilations of Wartime Issuances or the 'W' series; Messages of the President which is composed of five volumes and sub-divided into two parts; Philippine Magazine, and Philippines published by the Office of the Resident Commissioner to the United States. Other sources used are the book bound and loose leaf compilation of different collections from the Jorge B. Vargas, Arturo B. Rotor Papers, Quezon Family Collection, the Basilio J. Valdes Papers, and the National Library of the Philippines.

There are two unnumbered Executive Orders that were signed by President Manuel L. Quezon in 1942. These documents are considered as either pre-war documents or as a part of the new series of Executive Issuances of President Manuel L. Quezon in 1942.

The American Psychological Association (APA) style was used for the citation. The titles that have been provided by the researchers are enclosed in square brackets, considering that the exact wordings and its order were not verbatim from the document being described. Book titles are italicized while the speech titles are not. If in any case that the book title is the same as the title of the speech, it is transcribed in italics because it is the book title.

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President Manuel L. Quezon signs the Women's Suffrage Bill following the 1937 plebiscite.



MESSAGES OF THE PRESIDENT

MANUEL L. QUEZON

1935-1944

BOOK 3 | VOLUME 5

Administrative Orders



President Manuel L. Quezon proclaims Tagalog as the basis
for the national language, December 30, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS

An Administrative Order relates to particular aspects of governmental operations in pursuance of the President's duties as administrative head of the Executive Department. The Administrative Orders of President Manuel L. Quezon's first term began on January 29, 1936 with Administrative Order No. 1 and ended on December 22, 1941 with Administrative Order No. 168. The Administrative Orders for President Quezon's second term began on March 16, 1942 with Administrative Order No. 1 in the Municipality of Dansalan, Lanao and ended with Administrative Order No. 1-W on December 15, 1942 in Washington, D.C. (hence the W).

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 1
DISCHARGING FROM MILITARY SERVICE CERTAIN CADETS
AT THE PHILIPPINE MILITARY ACADEMY

Whereas, the following named cadets of the Philippine Military Academy,

P. R. Molina	G. L. Manikan
E. B. Villaluz	J. A. Sanchez
V. N. Ayaay	J. Q. Arce
J. Victoria	G. M. de Castro

have been found guilty of maltreating and abusing first year members of the cadet corps, in flagrant violation of the standing orders of the Academy and in utter disregard of personal admonitions of the faculty with regard to the offense of hazing;

Whereas, drastic punishment is necessary to be imposed in order to emphasize the Government's determination to stamp out and destroy the contemptible practice of maltreating subordinates at the Military Academy; for any military superior taking advantage of his subordinate, who may not resent the act, is not only guilty of gross misconduct in a military sense, but he also violates the true standards of a gentleman;

Whereas, the mission of the Military Academy is to produce an officer corps of efficiency, imbued with patriotism, pride, and self-respect and that while disciplinary methods in that institution must teach subordination of the individual but must not produce or permit servility;

Whereas, in the further development of its military academy, the Philippine Army is privileged to take advantage of the better practices and experiences in similar schools throughout the world, with West Point and Annapolis as the best models;

Whereas, the defense alleged in favor of the above-mentioned cadets that the faults committed by them have become almost customary and have been tacitly condoned in the Philippine Military Academy;

Whereas, if this is true, there is the greater reason for taking the most drastic action, if it is desired to correct instantly and completely that state of things and that it might serve in the future as a warning to any upperclassman who may be so disposed to humiliate and bemean his subordinates and lowerclassmen; and

Whereas, far more important than mere academic and technical training of the cadets in the Academy is their development into a body distinguished by personal integrity, gentlemanly habits, professional efficiency, and high patriotism—a cadet corps capable of producing the men who must lead the future Philippine Army in its high mission of defending our country;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested hereby resolve to discharge as I hereby discharge the cadets abovenamed, effective immediately.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 2
IN RE THE HONORABLE GERONIMO PAREDES, JUDGE OF THE COURT
OF FIRST INSTANCE, SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

This is an administrative case against the Honorable Geronimo Paredes, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Iloilo, filed before the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, involving charges of serious misconduct in office. The Supreme Court ordered the investigation of the charges and after the respondent judge had been heard in his own defense, the Supreme Court found him guilty of acts and omissions constituting serious misconduct which justifies his removal from office. The court, however, recommends to the Chief Executive that in view of the services rendered in the past by the respondent judge, he be permitted to resign within a reasonable time and upon his failure to do so, his removal be ordered, if the Chief Executive believes that the public interest so requires. The dispositive part of the resolution of the Supreme Court is as follows:

“For the foregoing considerations, in accordance with the provisions of section 173 of the Administrative Code, after proper investigation of the conduct of the respondent Judge of the Court of First Instance of Iloilo, having heard him in his defense during said investigation considering as a whole the acts and omissions which we found to have been proved in the investigation, we hold that they constitute a grave misconduct which justifies his removal from office; but, in consideration of the services rendered by the respondent in the past, we recommend to His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, that he be permitted to resign within a reasonable time, and if he fails to do so, that he be removed from office, if His Excellency believes that the public interest so requires.”

Under the existing law (section one hundred seventy-three of the Administrative Code) the power to separate or remove a judge from office is vested exclusively in the Chief Executive; but the Chief Executive may not remove a judge unless “sufficient cause shall exist in the judgment of the Supreme Court, involving serious misconduct or inefficiency for the removal of said judge from office after proper investigation.”

It is, of course, evident that despite the findings of the Supreme Court, the Chief Executive is not bound to remove a judge, if the conclusions of the Chief Executive as to the guilt of the respondent are not in accord with the conclusions arrived at by the Supreme Court. But may the Chief Executive permit a judge to resign after he has been found guilty of serious misconduct by the Supreme Court and the Chief Executive concurs in this opinion? If this may be done under the law, it is a good policy to do so?

This administration cannot overlook the fact that it is establishing precedents for a new government, and when the law gives it power or discretion for taking one action or another, it should adopt that course which in the long run will be more productive of public good.

Despite the recommendation of the Supreme Court that the respondent judge be allowed to resign and only if he refuses to do so should he be removed from office, we entertain serious doubts as to whether, under the law above referred to, the Chief Executive is authorized to accept the resignation of the respondent judge once the Supreme Court has found him guilty of serious misconduct which

justifies his removal from office and the Chief Executive, after a thorough study of the case, has arrived at the same conclusion. But leaving aside the question of whether the Chief Executive is empowered under the law to accept the resignation of the respondent judge, is it good and sound policy to do so? Would it best serve the interests of the administration of justice?

The answer can only be in the negative.

What good can be accomplished by permitting the respondent judge to resign? Once the Supreme Court and the Chief Executive have alike found him guilty of serious misconduct and have so declared in their official decisions, the moral injury to the respondent judge will be the same whether he is removed or is allowed to resign. And he cannot even have the benefit of receiving his accrued leave if he is allowed to resign because under the Civil Service Rules any official of the Government who resigns for cause loses his right to accrued leave, his gratuity and/or his pension. In order that the respondent judge may therefore receive his accrued leave and his retirement gratuity under the Osmeña Act, after he is allowed to resign, the Chief Executive would have to permit the violation of the Civil Service Rules.

From the standpoint of the administration of justice—and this must be the deciding factor—to follow such a course of action as the one recommended by the Supreme Court, will do, in our opinion, nothing but harm. Such a course will be interpreted both in the Bench and amongst the people as a willingness on our part not to demand the highest standard of integrity and morality, of efficiency and decorum on the part of the men who are privileged to occupy the most noble and exalted position in the Government—that of sitting in judgment over his fellowmen. It might even be understood as a mark of special consideration given to the respondent judge for personal or political reasons.

This administration is determined to raise the standard of the judiciary to the highest level. Our judges must merit the respect and confidence of the people and this can only be accomplished if they are men of the highest integrity and unquestioned moral character, courteous, kindly and considerate of other people's rights and feelings, even of those who have to appear before them to be tried of the most serious charges; in fine, men of unimpeachable character and of the broadest human sympathies.

For the foregoing considerations, in view of the findings of the Supreme Court of the Philippines that the respondent judge is guilty of grave misconduct which justifies his removal from office, with which we concur after a careful and thorough study of the entire record of the administrative case, and believing that the public interest so requires, it is hereby ordered that the said respondent Honorable Geronimo Paredes be removed forthwith from his position as Judge of the Court of First Instance, Seventeenth Judicial District.

Done at the City of Manila, this thirtieth day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON

President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 3
PRESCRIBING FORMS OF LETTERHEADS FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS,
OFFICES, AND SUBDIVISIONS OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

In the interest of uniformity and economy, it is hereby ordered that in the future the following form and style of printing letterheads shall be used by all departments, bureaus, offices, and subdivisions of the Philippine Government:

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF
(Insert name of department)
BUREAU OF
(Insert name of bureau of office)

MANILA

The printing on letterheads for all offices of the provincial and municipal governments shall be:

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
PROVINCE OF
(Insert name of province)
.....
(Name of provincial capital)

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
MUNICIPALITY OF
(Insert name of municipality)
.....
(Name of province)

The printing on letterheads for all Courts of First Instance shall be:

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE
PROVINCE OF
(Insert name of department)
.....
(Name of provincial capital)

In the case of envelopes, another line shall be added with the words “Official Mail.”

The names of officials or employees may not be printed on official stationery.

This order is not to be understood to prohibit the use of forms now in stock or already ordered until exhausted.

The Director of Printing is hereby authorized to bring to my attention any pertinent matters affecting the forms and style of printing other official stationery not herein included.

Done at the City of Manila, this fourth day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 4
AUTHORIZING THE COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY TO BECOME
A SURETY UPON JUDICIAL, FIREARMS, CUSTOMS, AND SUPPLY BONDS.

Whereas, section one of Act Numbered Five hundred thirty-six, as amended by Act Numbered Two thousand two hundred six, provides that whenever any recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking conditioned for the faithful performance of any duty or of any contract made with any public authority, insular, provincial, municipal, or otherwise, or of any undertaking, or for doing or refraining from doing anything in such recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking specified, is by the laws of the Philippine Islands or by the regulations or resolutions of any public authority therein, required or permitted to be given with one surety or with two or more sureties, the execution of the same or the guaranteeing of the performance of the condition thereof shall be sufficient when executed or guaranteed solely by any corporation organized under the laws of the Philippine Islands, having power to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust, and to execute and guarantee bonds or undertakings in judicial proceedings and to agree to the faithful performance of any contracts or undertakings made with any public authority;

Whereas, said section further provides that no head of Department, court, judge, officer, board, or body executive, legislative, or judicial, shall approve or accept any corporation as surety on any recognizance, stipulation, bond, contract, or undertaking, unless such corporation has been authorized to do business in the Philippine Islands in the manner provided by the provisions of said Act Numbered Five hundred thirty-six as amended, nor unless such corporation has by contract with the Government of the Philippine Islands been authorized to become a surety upon official recognizance, stipulation, bonds, and undertakings; and

Whereas, the Commonwealth Insurance Company is a corporation organized and existing under the law of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and fulfills the conditions prescribed by said Act Numbered Five hundred thirty-six, as amended;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested hereby authorize the Commonwealth Insurance Company to become a surety upon judicial, firearms, customs, and supply bonds only, under such conditions and in such manner as provided by law.

Done at the City of Manila, this eleventh day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 5
IN RE ADMINISTRATIVE CASE AGAINST AUXILLIARY JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
CARLOS B. LANUZA, OF RAMOS, TARLAC

Whereas, after careful review of the record in the above-mentioned case it has been found:

That Carlos B. Lanuza while acting as justice of the peace of Ramos, Tarlac, collected his salary for the months of November and December, nineteen hundred and thirty-five, by falsifying his service report, making it appear that he was present in office during those months;

That from November, nineteen hundred and thirty-five, up to the present said Carlos B. Lanuza has completely abandoned his office to the prejudice of the public service; and

That he is now facing trial for two criminal complaints, one for illegal possession and use of counterfeit money and the other for abandonment of office;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law, and upon the recommendation of the provincial fiscal of Tarlac, concurred in by the Judge of the Court of First Instance of said province and the Secretary of Justice, hereby resolve to discharge, as I hereby discharge, Carlos B. Lanuza from his position as auxiliary justice of the peace of Ramos, Tarlac, and under the provisions of section two hundred twenty-nine of the Revised Administrative Code disqualify him from holding any public office.

Done at the City of Manila, this fifteenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 6
AMENDING THE ORDER OF ISSUE OF METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT
THIRTY-YEAR 5 PER CENT BONDS

Whereas, J. R. Hayden, former Acting Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, on the twenty-third day of February, nineteen hundred and thirty-five, in the name and on behalf of the Government of the Philippine Islands, issued an order authorizing the issue, pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Three thousand seven hundred eleven, of Insular bonds in the amount of two million five hundred thousand pesos for the purchase of equivalent par amount of bonds of the Metropolitan Water District for the purpose of obtaining funds for the completion of the extension of the water supply and sewerage systems of said district;

Whereas, said order of issue requires that the Insular bonds should bear the following dates:

March 15, 1935.....	₱500,000.00
November 1, 1935.....	500,000.00
May 1, 1936.....	500,000.00
December 1, 1936.....	500,000.00
April 1, 1937	500,000.00

And whereas, the Metropolitan Water District Board on the thirteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, by Resolution Numbered Five, series of nineteen hundred and thirty-six, duly adopted, has requested the undersigned to authorize the postponement until November, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, of the sale of the third lot of the Metropolitan Water District bonds valued at five hundred thousand pesos scheduled to take place on May first, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, which resolution was duly approved by the Secretary of Finance, pursuant to section five of Act Numbered Two thousand eight hundred thirty-two, as amended by Act Numbered Four thousand seventy-nine;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Three thousand seven hundred eleven above mentioned, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, in the name and on behalf of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, hereby amend the order of issue of February twenty-third, nineteen hundred and thirty-five, so that the said Insular bonds, should bear the following dates:

March 15, 1935.....	₱500,000.00
November 1, 1935.....	500,000.00
December 1, 1936.....	500,000.00
April 1, 1937	500,000.00
November 1, 1937	500,000.00

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 7

CONSTITUTING A COMMITTEE TO REAPPRAISE THE GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES
LOCATED IN THE GOVERNMENT CENTER RESERVATION, CITY OF BAGUIO, LEASED
TO THE MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY, AND APPOINTING THE MEMBERS THEREOF.

Whereas, six years have already elapsed since the Government properties located in the Government Center Reservation, City of Baguio, were leased to the Manila Railroad Company beginning March sixteenth, nineteen hundred and thirty; and

Whereas, it is deemed necessary that reappraisal be made to ascertain the present actual value of said properties to serve as basis in computing the annual rental in accordance with the terms of the contract of sale and lease entered into by the Government of the Philippine Islands and the Manila Railroad Company on April second, nineteen hundred and thirty;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law, resolve to constitute, as it is hereby constituted, a committee of three to be composed of the following:

Mr. Numeriano Rojas, chairman; Mr. E. J. Halsema and Mr. Jose Luna, members; to make a reappraisal of the Government properties located in the Government Center Reservation, City of Baguio, more particularly described as follows with the corresponding appraised value set opposite each property on March sixteenth, nineteen hundred and thirty, and to submit its report and recommendation as soon as practicable:

	<i>Appraised value</i>
One Baguio Station shed.....	₱6,000.00
One garage.....	10,000.00
One foremen's quarters.....	1,000.00
One garage dormitory.....	6,500.00
Eighteen 2-room cottages, each ₱500	9,000.00
One cottage for superintendent, No. 32	5,000.00
Total	₱37,500.00

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-third day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 8
DIRECTING THE IMMEDIATE DISCONTINUANCE OF, AND PENALIZING,
THE PRACTICE OF COLLECTING CONTRIBUTIONS FROM EMPLOYEES FOR
THE PURPOSE OF MAKING PRESENTS TO SOME HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Whereas, my attention has been called to the fact that some chiefs of bureaus and the supervisory staff indulge in the practice of collecting contributions from employees of their bureaus for the purpose of making presents to some high Government officials or to celebrate some special event personal in nature; and

Whereas, this practice, besides being highly reprehensible, is a heavy tax on the small-salaried employee, is conducive to servility and sycophancy, and contravenes the provisions of section six hundred eighty-eight of the Administrative Code;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law, direct, as it is hereby directed, the immediate discontinuance of this practice, and any chief of bureau, or any of his subordinates, who under any guise or pretense asks of any employee of his Department any contribution for any purpose without previous approval of the corresponding Department Head, will be summarily dismissed from their service.

Done at the City of Manila, this eleventh day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 9
APPOINTING AN EXPERIMENTAL STATION COMMITTEE

Whereas, the task of diversifying our agricultural production rests in a large measure upon the work of the experimental stations under the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and other similar entities;

Whereas, from first hand information received of the workings of some of these experimental stations it has been found that they are not accomplishing the desired results due to lack of funds; and

Whereas, it is far more desirable to have fewer stations that are properly run and doing efficient work than a large number of small ones each doing poor work because of lack of facilities;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the Philippines, do hereby create an Experimental Station Committee to look into the workings of these stations and the related scientific and technical work of the Government and to report to me its findings and recommendations within a month from the date of this Order. This Committee shall be composed of the following:

Dr. Manuel L. Roxas, technical assistant in the Office of the President, Chairman; Dr. Vicente Aldaba, Bureau of Plant Industry, member; Dr. Nemesio Mendiola, College of Agriculture, U.P., member; Dr. Jose K. Santos, University of the Philippines, member; Mr. Luis J. Reyes, Bureau of Forestry, member; and Mr. Hilarion S. Silayan, Department of Labor, member. Dr. Patrocinio Valenzuela of the National Research Council shall act as secretary of this Committee.

All officials and employees of the departments, bureaus, and offices concerned and all others who may be consulted by this Committee are hereby enjoined to extend to the Committee their full coöperation.

Done at the City of Manila, this twelfth day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 10
CONSTITUTING AN ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE AND APPOINTING
THE MEMBERS THEREOF TO FORMULATE PLANS AND DEVISE WAYS AND MEANS
FOR THE APPROPRIATE CELEBRATION OF NOVEMBER FIFTEENTH.

Whereas, on the fifteenth of November, nineteen hundred and thirty-five, the Commonwealth of the Philippines was proclaimed and inaugurated;

Whereas, this date becomes an important milestone in the history of our political progress and is the last step in our advance toward national independence; and

Whereas, it is fitting and proper that the importance of this event be brought to the serious attention of our people and of the youth of the land especially;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers upon me vested by law, do hereby constitute and appoint the following Anniversary Committee to be composed of Hon. Elpidio Quirino as Chairman, Hon. Claudio Sandoval, Major General Basilio Valdes, Hon. Faustino Aguilar, Hon. Juan Posadas, Dr. Jorge Bocobo, Dr. Gabriel Mañalac, Mr. Juan Ruiz, Mr. Lino Castillejo, Mr. Arsenio Luz, Mr. Vicente Madrigal, Mrs. Pilar Hidalgo de Lim, Mr. Pedro Aunario, Dr. Carlos P. Romulo, and Dr. Victor Buencamino as members to arrange for the most appropriate way of celebrating the occasion.

Done at the City of Manila, this eighteenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 11
PROHIBITING THE TAKING PART OF OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES
IN BEAUTY, POPULARITY, AND OTHER CONTESTS

In order to prevent the recurrence of complaints against officials for coercing their subordinate employees to cast, obtain, or solicit votes in beauty, popularity, and other contests, the taking part directly or indirectly of Government officials in such contests either by soliciting votes or otherwise is hereby prohibited, and shall subject the offenders to administrative penalties including removal from the service.

Done at the City of Manila, this fourth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 12
SUSPENDING FROM OFFICE HONORABLE PEDRO R. ARTECHE,
PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF SAMAR, FOR ACTS OF OPPRESSION AND MISCONDUCT.

This is an administrative case against Honorable Pedro R. Arteche, provincial governor of Samar, for various acts of oppression and misconduct in office in which the former Secretary of the Interior submitted the following findings:

“* * * this Department concurs in the findings of the special investigator that the respondent is guilty of systematic persecution, extravagance in the use of Government funds, irregularities in the management of the provincial jail, and holding sessions of the provincial board without notice to member Vicente A. Dira.”

In the face of these findings which convict Governor Arteche of repeated acts of abuse of authority in a systematic persecution of his political enemies and other equally serious offenses, as extravagance in the use of public funds, mismanagement of the provincial jail, and deliberately planning to deprive provincial board member Vicente A. Dira of his right to attend sessions of the provincial board, it was the opinion of the said former Secretary of the Interior that because the offending official is elective he should be treated with more leniency than if he were an appointive official, and therefore recommended that Governor Arteche be publicly reprimanded instead of imposing a more drastic punishment.

This Office was unable to subscribe to the theory implied in the recommendation of Secretary Sison that there is one standard of public conduct and sense of duty for appointive officials and another for the elective. The case was therefore sent back to the Department of the Interior for further study and recommendation. The present Secretary of the Interior is of the opinion that Governor Arteche should be suspended for one month and therefore so recommends.

While the case was still in the hands of Secretary Quirino, I visited Samar and had occasion to confer with some of the complainants as well as with the respondent governor and I have come to the conclusion that the findings of the investigator of the Department of the Interior concurred in by Secretary Sison and Secretary Quirino were in accordance with the facts in the case.

Abuse of authority is a very serious fault in any public official, whether appointive or elective, and the higher the authority, power, and position of the offending official the greater the fault. Particularly should this Government be rigid with offenders of this sort, because we are in the early days of self-government and toleration of this kind of offense on the part of public officials by the Chief Executive may have serious consequences in the future. I am, therefore, in full agreement with the recommendation of the Honorable Elpidio Quirino, Secretary of the Interior.

I hereby order the suspension of Honorable Pedro R. Arteche from the office of governor of Samar for a period of one month, effective immediately, and hereby warn him that a repetition of this offense will subject him to removal from office.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 13
RE CHARGES AGAINST DR. JACOBO FAJARDO, DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

The papers submitted to this Office and the verbal statements of the witnesses in connection therewith, having established prima facie that Dr. Jacobo Fajardo—

(1) In the case of the leper Antero Azaña has, through the improper use of his authority as Director of Health, permitted members of his family to obtain financial advantages from the said leper, including the sale of an insurance policy by his son, the indirect sale of jewelry by his wife, and the obtaining of contributions from said leper for newspaper subscriptions for the purpose of getting votes for his daughter in a newspaper popularity contest; and has furthermore received certain sums of money from the said leper in consideration of certain undue privileges granted by him as Director of Health;

(2) In case of Mrs. Evarista Vda. de Roque, has made improper use of his influence over the said party who is the widow of a former subordinate, for the purpose of inducing the latter to part with the retirement pay received by her upon the death of her husband by means of a loan given to a son of the respondent, without the said loan having been paid to this late date, and, instead, has compelled the said party to accept onerous conditions in the payment of said loan by himself; and

(3) In the case of the Health Officers' Association has failed to account to this late date for the funds of said association turned over to him by the treasurer in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, notwithstanding the fact that said association has long ceased to exist;

The Director of Civil Service is hereby ordered to conduct the immediate investigation of all these charges and to report to the President the results of said investigation.

The Director of Civil Service is hereby further ordered to investigate the charges contained in the communication of Dr. Jacobo Fajardo, Director of Health, addressed to the Secretary of Public Instruction, dated June eighteenth, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and referred by the Secretary of Public Instruction to this Office on June twenty-third, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, said communication being attached to the record of the case. It should be noted that the request of Dr. Fajardo for investigation was made on June eighteenth, whereas, the investigation ordered by this Office was started on May sixteenth, and the report thereon, which served as basis for this Order, was submitted by the special investigator to this Office on June seventh, nineteen hundred and thirty-six.

In the interest of the public service, pending the conduct of said investigation, Dr. Jacobo Fajardo is hereby suspended from his position as Director of Health, effective immediately.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 14
SUSPENDING HONORABLE SEBASTIAN T. GENEROSO, PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR
OF DAVAO, FOR ACTS OF MISCONDUCT IN OFFICE

The respondent governor is charged with (a) conduct unbecoming a public official in that he had been habitually appearing in public places and social functions under the influence of spirituous liquor, and regularly visiting in her room in the Awad Building one Nicolasa Eugenio, a bailarina who is reputed to be his mistress, during office hours and while the pupils of the Davao Institute were attending their classes in said building; (b) of meddling and unduly interfering in the assignments of members of the municipal police vice-squad of Davao despite the warning by the Department of the Interior not to do so, thus giving rise to suspicion that he is protecting gambling dens and prostitution houses in the municipality; (c) of unduly influencing, through threats, members of the municipal council of Davao to pass resolutions and ordinances according to his wishes; and (d) of improper use of the provincial government automobile by giving transportation to persons who are not entitled to official transportation.

A careful review of this record by the Secretary of the Interior leads him to the conclusion that the respondent governor is guilty of the above charges. The cases herein treated are serious enough to warrant Governor Generoso's removal from the service, especially when it is considered that some time ago, he had already been suspended from office as a result of a previous investigation against him. The extreme penalty of removal is not imposed in this instance because I am convinced that in the main, these faults were committed while the governor was under the influence of liquor. I am, therefore, concurring in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior that the respondent governor be suspended from office immediately for a period of two months, with warning that any irregularity committed by him in the future will be sufficient ground for his removal from the service.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 15
PROHIBITING THE AWARD OF ADDITIONAL WORK FOR THE COMPLETION
OF ANY PROJECT WITHOUT COMPETITIVE BIDDING

In order to guarantee that all Government work in its various stages depending on the availability of appropriation shall be let out only as a result of competitive bidding, it is hereby directed that hereafter no contract be entered into between the Government and any contractor whereby the Director of Public Works or any other official reserves the right to award additional work depending upon future appropriations. Contracts shall be limited to the work that can be accomplished within the funds available at the time contracts are entered into and new bids should be requested for such additional work as may be necessary for the completion of any project.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 16
DESIGNATING THE PLACE WHERE BIDS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS SHALL BE
FILED AND PRESCRIBING THE PROCEDURE FOR OPENING OF SEALED PROPOSALS.

Whereas, the practice now followed of allowing contractors to submit bids either at the Manila Office of the Bureau of Public Works or at the office of the district engineer of the province where the work is located has resulted in complaints to the effect that such practice has given occasion to fraudulent bidding;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the Philippines, do hereby direct that bids for insular projects be hereafter opened only at the Manila Office of the Bureau of Public Works, and the opening of bids or proposals by the chief clerk of that Bureau should be witnessed by two responsible officials should also be required to certify as to the correctness of the proposals received.

In the case of provincial and municipal projects where it is considered advantageous to open bids both in the Manila Office of the Bureau of Public Works and in the district engineer's office of the province where the work is located, it is likewise directed that the opening of bids by the chief clerk in the district engineer's office be witnessed by the provincial auditor, or his representative, and by the district engineer, or an assistant engineer, and that these three officials certify as to the correctness of the bids received in telegraphing and transmitting by mail the bids to the Manila Office of the Bureau of Public Works. The same procedure in witnessing and certifying as to the correctness of bids should also be followed in the case of bids opened only in offices of district engineers.

Done at the City of Manila, this thirtieth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Ppt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 17
IN RE ADMINISTRATIVE CASE AGAINST JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
BERNARDO ALINDOGAN OF MAGALLANES, SORSOGON

Whereas, after a careful review of the records in the above-mentioned case, it has been found that Justice of the Peace Bernardo Alindogan of Magallanes, Sorsogon, notwithstanding the fact that he is married, maintained illicit relations with one Maria Mestiola, as a result of which a child was born;

Whereas, these illicit relations have become of common knowledge in his municipality;

Whereas, the conduct of a justice of the peace should be above reproach and his life should be such as to insure public respect and estimation for the office he holds; and

Whereas, to retain in a position of trust and responsibility a man who is immoral is contrary to public policy and is conducive to destroying the people's faith in the very ones called upon to administer justice;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, hereby resolve to, as I hereby do, discharge Bernardo Alindogan from his position as justice of the peace of Magallanes, Sorsogon, for the good of the service.

Done at the City of Manila, this thirty-first day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 18
REMOVING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE VICTORIO P. GRATELA
OF MATNOG, SORSOGON, FROM OFFICE

This is an administrative case against the justice of the peace of Matnog, Sorsogon, Victorio P. Gratela, for various offenses, varying from negligence and immorality, to more serious charges.

The respondent in this case has been found once guilty of negligence in the performance of his duties and was suspended for a period of six months.

From the investigation conducted by the Department of Justice in the present administrative case, it appears that two of the charges have been proven beyond question—(a) that the respondent is again guilty of serious negligence and (b) that his personal conduct is unbecoming a public official. For these reasons, Victorio P. Gratela, justice of the peace of Matnog, is hereby ordered dismissed from the office of justice of the peace.

Done at the City of Manila, this twelfth day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Ppt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 19

RELEASING PART OF THE 5 PER CENT REQUIRED RESERVE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE, TAKEN FROM SALARY SAVINGS, AND MAKING THE SAME AVAILABLE FOR THE PURCHASE OR CONSTRUCTION OF A COASTGUARD OR REVENUE CUTTER, INCLUDING OTHER EXPENSE INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Whereas, it has been found necessary to purchase a vessel which will be used to replace one of the old coastguard or revenue cutters of the Government;

Whereas, negotiations had been conducted for the acquisition of such vessel for the division of navigation prior to its transfer from the Department of Agriculture and Commerce to the Bureau of Customs, Department of Finance;

Whereas, it was the intention to pay the cost of the said vessel from the appropriation for the purchase of equipment of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, any deficit to be covered by transfer from the savings from its appropriations for salaries and wages in accordance with the provisions of section three of Act Numbered Four thousand one hundred eighty-seven, as amended and extended by Act Numbered four thousand two hundred thirty-one; and

Whereas, by virtue of Executive Order Numbered Thirty-four issued on June first, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, the Division of Navigation of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce was transferred to the Bureau of Customs, Department of Finance;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and the existing laws, hereby authorize and direct that the Departments of Finance and of Agriculture and Commerce be, and hereby are, relieved from the required five per cent reserves from their appropriations to the extent of fifty thousand pesos and two hundred thousand pesos, respectively, to be taken from the items for salaries and wages and the sums so released, or such part thereof as may be necessary, are hereby made available for the purchase of a vessel, which will be used to replace one of the old coastguard or revenue cutters of the Division of Navigation, Department of Finance, including the expenses of bringing the vessel to the Philippines, purchase of necessary equipment, repair, and other incidental expenses.

Done at the City of Manila, this eighteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 20
REMOVING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE VICENTE ROCO OF NAGA, CAMARINES SUR,
FROM OFFICE FOR IMMORAL CONDUCT

This is an administrative case against justice of the peace Vicente Roco of Naga, Camarines Sur, charged with immorality. From the report of the investigation conducted by the Department of Justice, it conclusively appears that the respondent is leading an immoral life.

The conduct of a justice of the peace should be above reproach and his life should be such as to insure public respect and estimation for the office he holds, and to retain in a position of trust and responsibility a man who is immoral is contrary to public policy and is conducive to destroying the people's faith in the very ones called upon to administer justice. For these reasons, Vicente Roco is hereby ordered dismissed from his office as justice of the peace of Naga, Camarines Sur.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 21
REPRIMANDING HON. PEDRO R. ARTECHE, PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF SAMAR,
FOR IRREGULARITY COMMITTED IN OFFICE

This case refers to an irregularity committed by Honorable Pedro R. Arteche, provincial governor of Samar, in that without authority of law he investigated certain school functionaries, notwithstanding the fact that they were not under the immediate supervision and control of the provincial governor.

Governor Arteche's interpretation of the law that because these officials were performing their duties within his province they were subject to his jurisdiction, is, to quote from the endorsement of the Secretary of the Interior, "erroneous and absurd."

The statement in his defense made by Governor Arteche shows that he does not have the right conception of the powers, prerogatives and duties of his office. If the complaint against the teachers is of a criminal character, he should have referred the matter to the provincial fiscal; if administrative in nature, to the superintendent of schools. The provincial governor had absolutely nothing to do with this investigation against school officials and he had no right to subpoena them, in any case.

It does not appear from the papers whether Governor Arteche has abused his authority with malice or just thru pure ignorance. If he had abused his authority, and this had taken place after his suspension decreed in Administrative Order Numbered Twelve, I should have ordered his removal from office but this case having occurred before his suspension, it may be considered as included in that punishment. If he had acted from pure ignorance, he is now apprised of the extent of his powers,—which are only those specifically granted him by law.

Concurring, therefore, in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, I hereby reprimand Governor Arteche for exceeding his powers and warn him that repetition of this offense will subject him to removal from office.

Done at the City of Manila, this first day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 22
SUSPENDING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE MATEO M. TAGUBA OF CAUAYAN, ISABELA,
FROM OFFICE

After reviewing the report of investigation in the administrative case against justice of the peace Mateo M. Taguba of Cauayan, Isabela, it appears that the respondent committed the following gross irregularity in the performance of his official duties:

That the respondent, knowing that the defendants in civil case number eight hundred thirty-four had not been duly summoned, proceeded to try the same, and failed to notify the defendants of his decision before he issued the writs of execution.

In view of the foregoing, and considering the seriousness of the irregularity committed by the respondent, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Mateo M. Taguba is hereby ordered suspended from the office of justice of the peace of Cauayan, Isabela, for a period of three months, with an admonition that the commission of similar offense in the future will cause his removal from office.

Done at the City of Manila, this ninth day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: Presidential Museum and Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 23
SUSPENDING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE TEODORO A. AVILES OF ORMOC,
LEYTE, FROM OFFICE

After a thorough and careful review of the report of investigation of the administrative case against Justice of the Peace Teodoro A. Aviles of Ormoc, Leyte, I find that the respondent had delayed for a considerable length of time, without justifiable cause, the rendering of his decision in Civil Cases Nos. 1047 and 1076. While I desire that the cases presented for decision should be carefully studied and considered, I find the delay of over one year in the disposition of this case highly inexcusable and proves the respondent Justice of the Peace guilty of gross negligence.

This irregularity committed by the respondent is sufficient to justify severe administrative action. Considering, however, that there appears no evidence to show that the irregularity in question had been committed in bad faith, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Teodoro A. Aviles is hereby ordered suspended only from the office of Justice of the Peace of Ormoc, Leyte, for a period of two months, with an admonition that a repetition of similar negligence in the future will be dealt with more severely.

Done at the City of Manila, this 15th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 24
SUSPENDING HONORABLE DOMINGO MAGBALON, PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR
OF MASBATE, AGAINST WHOM CHARGES ARE PENDING AND DESIGNATING
MR. FRANCISCO S. TITONG AS ACTING GOVERNOR DURING SAID SUSPENSION.

Pending the final determination of charges filed against Honorable Domingo Magbalon, provincial governor of Masbate, for falsification of public records, and to prevent the possible exercise of official authority to oppress, intimidate, or coerce prospective witnesses against him, I hereby order the immediate suspension of Honorable Domingo Magbalon, provincial governor of Masbate, and I designate in his stead Mr. Francisco S. Titong as acting governor during the period of suspension.

Done at the City of Manila, this seventeenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Ppt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 25

AUTHORIZING THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS TO RELEASE FROM THE UNEXPENDED BALANCES IN THE APPROPRIATIONS OF THE RESPECTIVE BUREAUS AND OFFICES UNDER THEM SUCH SUMS AS MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THE PAYMENT OF INCREASES IN SALARIES AND WAGES PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDERS NOS. 49 AND 50.

Whereas, Executive Orders Numbered Forty-nine and Fifty fixed the minimum rates of salaries and wages of employees and laborers of the National Government, except those whose salaries are otherwise specifically provided by law;

Whereas, Commonwealth Act Numbered Thirty-seven extended the benefits of the said executive orders to employees and laborers the salaries of whose positions are fixed in the General Appropriation Act for nineteen hundred and thirty-six and other Acts, and authorizes the President of the Philippines to use such sum as may be necessary to carry out its purpose, not to exceed one hundred one thousand pesos, to be taken from any unexpended balance of the appropriations provided in the General Appropriation Act for nineteen hundred and thirty-six;

Whereas, the sum of ninety-six thousand three hundred thirty-eight pesos is needed to cover the increases of salaries and wages required by the said Act; and

Whereas, there exists a sufficient amount of unexpended balances in the appropriations of the different departments, bureaus, and offices of the National Government for the year nineteen hundred and thirty-six to cover the said sum;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and the existing laws, hereby authorize the Heads of Departments to release from the unexpended balances in the appropriations of the bureaus and offices of their respective departments for the year nineteen hundred and thirty-six, such sums as may be necessary for the payment of the increases of the salaries and wages of their employees and laborers effective as of September first, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, pursuant to Executive Orders Numbered Forty-nine and Fifty, not to exceed the sums hereunder specified:

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY	₱1,183.00
NATIONAL LIBRARY	792.00
SUPREME COURT	528.00
COURT OF APPEALS	<u>376.00</u>
 BUREAUS AND OFFICES UNDER THE DIRECT CONTROL OF THE PRESIDENT	 ₱2,360.00
Office of the President	12.00
General Auditing Office	854.00
Bureau of Civil Service	132.00
Budget Commission	<u>1,362.00</u>

PHILIPPINE ARMY	<u>₱40.00</u>
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	<u>₱331.00</u>
Office of the Secretary	239.00
Bureau of non-Christian Tribes	56.00
Special appropriations	<u>36.00</u>
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE	<u>₱6,779.00</u>
Office of the Secretary	32.00
Division of Purchase and Supply	329.00
Bureau of Customs	4,906.00
Bureau of Internal Revenue	740.00
Bureau of the Treasury	132.00
Bureau of Banking .....	.....
Bureau of Printing	<u>640.00</u>
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	<u>₱7,633.00</u>
Office of the Secretary .....	.....
Bureau of Justice	76.00
Inferior Courts	3,431.00
Public Service Commission	300.00
Bureau of Prisons	30.00
Bureau of Prisons—Industrial Division	40.00
General Land Registration Office	3,724.00
Special appropriations	<u>32.00</u>
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE	<u>₱17,756.00</u>
Office of the Secretary	1,615.00
Bureau of Plant Industry	1,126.00
Bureau of Animal Industry	344.00
Bureau of Forestry	1,233.00
Bureau of Lands	6,324.00
Bureau of Science	780.00
Bureau of Commerce	176.00
Weather Bureau	116.00
Special appropriations	<u>6,042.00</u>
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS	<u>₱41,240.00</u>
Office of the Secretary .....	.....
Bureau of Public Works	318.00
Bureau of Posts	38,728.00
Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey .....	.....
Special appropriations	<u>2,194.00</u>

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	<u>₱16,312.00</u>
Office of the Secretary .....	.....
Bureau of Education	834.00
Bureau of Health	7,375.00
Bureau of Public Welfare	149.00
Philippine General Hospital	6,411.00
Bureau of Quarantine Service	80.00
Office of the National Physical Director	40.00
Special appropriations	<u>1,423.00</u>
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	<u>₱356.00</u>
Office of the Secretary	20.00
Bureau of Labor	<u>336.00</u>
UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES	<u>₱652.00</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>₱96,338.00</u>

In case of bureaus and offices the unexpended balances of whose appropriations are not sufficient to cover the respective amounts needed for the said increases of salaries and wages, the deficiency may be taken from the five per cent reserve required by Executive Order Numbered Twelve, current series.

Done at the City of Manila, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

BUDGET COMMISSION

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ESTIMATED SAVINGS FROM THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION FOR 1936 AND THE NECESSARY AMOUNT TO COVER THE INCREASE DUE TO THE FIXING OF MINIMUM SALARIES AND WAGES PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDERS NOS. 49 AND 50.

Bureau or office	(1) Required 8 per cent reserve, unreleased	(2) Estimated savings exclusive of 5 per cent reserve	(3) Increase due to fixing or minimum salaries and wages	(4) Difference between columns 2 and 3
National Assembly	₱56,930.70	.....	₱1,183.00	(₱1,183.00)
National Library	7,597.08	.....	792.00	(792.00)
Supreme Court .....	.....	(₱1,657.31)	528.00	(2,185.31)
Court of Appeals .....	.....	457.00	376.00	81.00
Bureaus and Offices under the Direct Control of the President	42,572.75	13,929.04	2,360.00	11,569.04
Office of the President .....	.....	(15,462.17)	12.00	(15,474.17)
General Auditing Office	25,458.65	7,261.44	854.00	6,407.44
Bureau of Civil Service	6,943.15	(545.39)	132.00	(677.39)
General Purposes	1,392.95	.....	.....	.....
Budget Commission	8,778.00	12,660.88	1,362.00	11,298.85
Special Appropriations .....	.....	10,014.31	.....	10,014.31
Philippine Army .....	.....	.....	40.00	.....
Department of the Interior	54,483.40	4,866.26	331.00	4,535.26
Office of the Secretary	11,905.15	1,482.93	239.00	1,243.93
Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes	42,578.25	.....	56.00	(56.00)
Special Appropriations .....	.....	3,383.33	36.00	3,347.33
Department of Finance	101,318.38	100,248.30	6,779.00	93,409.30
Office of the Secretary	72,277.83	81,218.74	32.00	81,186.74
Division of Purchase and Supply .....	.....	16,116.55	329.00	15,787.55

Bureau or office	(1) Required 8 per cent reserve, unreleased	(2) Estimated savings exclusive of 5 per cent reserve	(3) Increase due to fixing or minimum salaries and wages	(4) Difference between columns 2 and 3
Bureau of Customs	29,040.55	(23,689.42)	4,906.00	(28,595.42)
Bureau of Internal Revenue .....	.....	39,797.95	740.00	39,057.95
Bureau of the Treasury .....	.....	19,305.74	132.00	19,173.74
Bureau of Banking .....	.....	5,039.50	.....	5,039.50
Bureau of Printing .....	.....	(42,000.44)	640.00	(42,640.44)
Special Appropriations .....	.....	4,459.68	.....	(4,459.68)
Department of Justice	P168,266.19	P39,159.02	P7,633.00	P31,526.02
Office of the Secretary	3,477.95	1,023.05	.....	1,023.05
Bureau of Justice	7,704.44	5,056.56	76.00	4,980.56
Interior Courts	98,675.02	9,575.37	3,431.00	6,144.37
Public Service Commission	3,719.92	1,411.71	300.00	1,111.71
Bureau of Prisons	28,543.16	(10,887.47)	30.00	(10,917.47)
Bureau of Prisons—Industrial Division	4,937.55	3,432.68	40.00	3,392.68
General Land Registration Office	21,208.15	23,265.59	3,724.00	21,541.59
Special Appropriations .....	.....	4,281.53	32.00	4,249.53
Department of Agriculture and Commerce	187,780.76	139,547.68	17,756.00	121,791.68
Office of the Secretary	13,445.69	37,050.49	1,615.00	35,435.49
Bureau of Plant Industry	29,565.10	7,314.65	1,126.00	6,188.65
Bureau of Animal Industry	16,654.60	18,000.22	344.00	17,656.22
Bureau of Forestry	32,700.00	8,081.22	1,233.00	6,848.22
Bureau of Lands	58,825.14	14,967.06	6,324.00	8,643.06
Bureau of Science	18,978.40	27,112.11	780.00	26,352.11
Bureau of Commerce	11,802.50	8,824.34	176.00	8,648.34
Weather Bureau	5,809.33	18,519.45	116.00	18,403.45
Special Appropriations .....	.....	(321.86)	6,042.00	(6,363.86)

Bureau or office	(1) Required 8 per cent reserve, unreleased	(2) Estimated savings exclusive of 5 per cent reserve	(3) Increase due to fixing or minimum salaries and wages	(4) Difference between columns 2 and 3
Department of Public Works and Communications	66,490.71	73,715.25	41,240.00	32,475.25
Office of the Secretary	3,696.60	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Public Works	54,980.96	.....	318.00	(318.00)
Bureau of Posts .....	.....	55,920.89	38,728.00	17,192.89
Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey	7,813.15	823.22	.....	823.22
Special Appropriations .....	.....	16,971.14	2,194.00	14,777.14
Department of Public Instruction	440,981.84	231,725.11	16,312.00	215,413.11
Office of the Secretary	5,075.03	15,211.50	.....	15,211.50
Bureau of Education	227,418.91	201,654.02	834.00	200,819.02
Bureau of Health	159,651.37	27,697.76	7,375.00	20,322.75
Bureau of Public Welfare	10,295.90	6,384.09	149.00	6,235.69
Philippine General Hospital	31,738.60	(12,245.68)	6,411.00	(18,656.68)
Bureau of Quarantine Service	6,566.06	6,464.30	80.00	6,384.30
Office of the National Physical Director	235.97	453.00	40.00	(413.00)
Special Appropriations .....	.....	(13,893.47)	1,423.00	(15,316.47)
Department of Labor	11,755.99	(2,758.87)	356.00	(3,114.87)
Office of the Secretary	2,458.81	121.65	20.00	101.65
Bureau of Labor	9,297.13	(2,880.52)	336.00	(3,216.52)
University of the Philippines	50,903.35	.....	652.00	.....
Grand Total	1,189,081.15	599,231.48	96,338.00	503,585.48

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 26
REMOVING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE CRISPIN LABARIA OF OROQUIETA,
MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL, FROM OFFICE

The report of investigation in the administrative case against Justice of the Peace Crispin Labaria of Oroquieta, Misamis Occidental, discloses the fact that the respondent was found guilty of abuse of authority, partiality, and falsification of public document.

The evidence is conclusive that respondent justice of the peace has made use of his office to wreak vengeance upon a certain person with whom his family had had a controversy of a personal nature. That he has ordered the arrest of the person in question late during business hours of a Saturday, at another time just before Christmas day to cause unnecessary annoyance and hardship on complainant who could not, on such short notice, furnish bond for his release. That the grounds for such arrest did not seem justifiable. That he tried a case which because of his personal interest therein, respondent should have inhibited himself from trying. That he changed the dates on a public document to serve his own questionable designs. All of these acts make respondent's continuance in office highly undesirable.

In view of the foregoing, and considering the danger of entrusting the administration of justice to the hands of officials who abuse the power given them by law, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Crispin Labaria is hereby ordered dismissed from the office of justice of the peace of Oroquieta, Misamis Occidental, and, under the provisions of section two hundred twenty-nine of the Administrative Code, disqualified from holding any public office.

Done at the City of Manila, this second day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 27
RESTORING HON. DOMINGO MAGBALON, PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR
OF MASBATE, TO DUTY DURING THE PERIOD OF POSTPONEMENT
OF TRIAL, EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY.

With further reference to Administrative Order Numbered Twenty-four suspending Honorable Domingo Magbalon, provincial governor of Masbate, during the trial of the criminal case filed against said governor, information has now been received of the postponement of the trial of the case to the next term of court.

In view thereof, the order suspending Honorable Domingo Magbalon from the office of the provincial governor of Masbate is hereby temporarily lifted effective immediately, until resumption of the trial, without prejudice to such action as the decision of the court or administrative proceedings that may be taken should warrant. As the suspension undergone is not disciplinary in character, payment of salary during the period of suspension is hereby ordered.

Done at the City of Manila, this tenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 28
ORDERING THAT SIX MONTHS OF THE SUSPENSION BEING UNDERGONE
BY GOVERNOR FELIPE L. RAMOS OF ZAMBOANGA BE WITHOUT PAY,
AND RESTORING HIM TO DUTY.

This is an administrative case against Governor Felipe L. Ramos of Zamboanga against whom a series of charges have been filed, the most serious ones of which being the following:

(a) Trafficking or selling of office by entering into an understanding with deputy provincial warden Felixberto D. Jaldon whereby the brother of the respondent, Melecio Ramos, would receive a share in the salary of Jaldon as deputy provincial warden without rendering any service to the Government, and by requiring Jaldon on several occasions to pay him (respondent) part of his salary;

(b) Extorting money from his subordinates and requesting loans from commercial firms and merchants with many of whom he had or has had official dealings; and

(c) Using his office or taking advantage of his official position to hinder the administration of justice.

The findings of fact contained in the report of the special investigator of this case and confirmed after a later inquiry by the Honorable, the Secretary of the Interior, have been carefully reviewed and there is evidence that the above-enumerated charges have been, to some extent, substantiated. It has not been proven, however, that respondent governor has actively participated in this extortion, but he has thru his indifference in the discharge of his duties made possible the commission of these serious offenses.

In view of the foregoing and pursuant to the powers in me vested by law, I hereby order, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior as a punishment, that six months of the period of suspension at present being undergone by respondent governor shall be without pay with warning that any future misconduct on his part will subject him to separation from the service. Governor Ramos is hereby ordered restored to duty effective immediately.

Done at the City of Manila, this tenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the first.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 29
POSTPONING THE SALE OF THE LOT OF THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT BONDS,
VALUED AT ₱500,000, SCHEDULED TO TAKE PLACE ON DECEMBER 1, 1936.

Whereas, by virtue of Administrative Order Numbered Six, dated February twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, it has been ordered and decreed that the Commonwealth bonds to be issued pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Three thousand seven hundred eleven in the amount of two million five hundred thousand pesos for the purchase of equivalent par amount of bonds of the Metropolitan Water District for the purpose of obtaining funds for the completion of the extension of the water supply and sewerage system of said District, should bear the following dates:

March 15, 1935	₱500,000
November 1, 1935	500,000
December 1, 1936	500,000
April 1, 1937	500,000
November 1, 1937	500,000

Whereas, the Metropolitan Water District Board, on the fourteenth day of September, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, by Resolution Numbered One hundred fourteen, duly adopted and approved by the Secretary of Finance, pursuant to the provisions of section five of Act Numbered Two thousand eight hundred thirty-two, as amended by Act Numbered Four thousand seventy-nine, has requested the postponement of the sale of the lot of the Metropolitan Water District bonds, valued at five hundred thousand pesos, scheduled to take place on December first, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, to some future date as may be decided upon;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Three thousand seven hundred eleven, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, in the name and in behalf of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, hereby authorize and direct the postponement of the sale of the lot of the Metropolitan Water District bonds, valued at five hundred thousand pesos, scheduled to be sold on December first, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, to such future date as may be determined later.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Rev. ed., Vol. 2, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 30
AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 4, DATED FEBRUARY 11, 1936

Whereas, section one of Act Numbered Five hundred thirty-six, as amended by Act Numbered Two thousand two hundred six, provides that whenever any recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking conditioned for the faithful performance of any duty or of any contract made with any public authority, national, provincial, municipal, or otherwise, or of any undertaking, or for doing or refraining from doing anything in such recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking specified, is by the laws of the Philippines or by the regulations or resolutions of any public authority therein, required or permitted to be given with one surety or with two or more sureties, the execution of the same or the guaranteeing of the performance of the condition thereof shall be sufficient when executed or guaranteed solely by any corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines, having power to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust, and execute and guarantee bonds or undertakings in judicial proceedings and to agree to the faithful performance of any contracts or undertakings made with any public authority;

Whereas, said section further provides that no head of Department, court, judge, officer, board or body executive, legislative, or judicial, shall approve or accept any corporation as surety on any recognizance, stipulation, bond, contract, or undertaking, unless such corporation has been authorized to do business in the Philippines in the manner provided by the provisions of said Act Numbered Five hundred thirty-six, as amended, nor unless such corporation has by contract with the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines been authorized to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings; and

Whereas, the Commonwealth Insurance Company is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and fulfills the conditions prescribed by said Act Numbered Five hundred thirty-six, as amended;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested hereby authorize the Commonwealth Insurance Company to become a surety upon *judicial, firearms, customs, supply, and internal revenue* bonds, only under such conditions and in such manner as provided by law.

Done at the City of Manila, this eighth day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: University of the Philippines, College of Law Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 31
ACCEPTING THE RESIGNATION OF DR. JACOBO FAJARDO,
DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF HEALTH

This is the administrative decision in the case against Dr. Jacobo Fajardo, Director of the Bureau of Health.

Doctor Fajardo was accused of having committed certain irregularities in the performance of his duties. The Commissioner of Civil Service made an exhaustive investigation of all the charges presented against Dr. Fajardo and the papers were subsequently referred by me to the Honorable, the Secretary of Public Instruction, who also very carefully reviewed all the facts submitted by the investigator.

I have personally gone thoroughly over the record of the case and I am satisfied that the charges affecting Dr. Fajardo's honesty have not been proven. There was no evidence to support the complaint that Dr. Fajardo had accepted a bribe from Antero Azaña, a leper who was at that time detained in the San Lazaro Hospital in Manila. It was conclusively shown that on the date when it was claimed Dr. Fajardo received the bribe he was absent from Manila. I am also satisfied that the charge in which it is alleged that the wife of Dr. Fajardo had sold some pieces of jewelry to leper Antero Azaña is unfounded.

However, the sum total of the facts recorded in the investigation has convinced me that his withdrawal from the Government will be in the best interest of the Health Service, and since Dr. Fajardo had signified his desire to submit his resignation as Director of Health and had actually presented it before the present investigation was started, but had withheld it only in view of the charges against him which he first wanted investigated, action on said resignation was temporarily held in abeyance. Now that the investigation has been completed and the findings are as I have stated above, I deem it advisable to accept Dr. Fajardo's resignation which he desires to be considered, and I do hereby accept it, effective as of the date it was presented, June nineteenth, nineteen hundred and thirty-six.

Done at the City of Manila, this ninth day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 32

DIRECTING THE COURT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS TO CONDUCT AN IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION OF ALL THE FACTS RELATING TO THE SUGAR INDUSTRY AND TO DETERMINE THE NECESSITY OF ADOPTING A MINIMUM WAGE OR SHARE FOR LABORERS OR TENANTS WORKING IN THE SUGAR-PRODUCING AREAS.

Whereas, the Secretary of Labor has received reliable information tending to show that the wages of laborers and shares of tenants in certain sugar-producing areas of the Philippines are inadequate to supply the reasonable needs of such laborers and tenants and are disproportionate to the profits being received by the landlords and owners of lands in such areas; and

Whereas, such a condition, if true, is conducive to unrest among the people affected and would ultimately result in grave menace to public peace and order, to the great detriment of the progress of the sugar industry;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the authority vested in me by Commonwealth Act Numbered One hundred and three, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby order and direct the Court of Industrial Relations to make an immediate investigation and examination of all pertinent facts in relation with the sugar industry, and after such investigation in accordance with the aforesaid Act, to determine the necessity and fairness of fixing and adopting a minimum wage or share for laborers and tenants working in the sugar-producing areas according to the conditions obtaining in each locality and to fix such minimum wage or share, and to submit to the President its decision thereon for approval in the manner provided by said Act.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-second day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON

President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 33

DIRECTING THE COURT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS TO CONDUCT AN IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION OF ALL FACTS RELATING TO THE CIGAR AND CIGARETTE INDUSTRY AND TO DETERMINE THE NECESSITY OF ADOPTING A MINIMUM WAGE FOR LABORERS WORKING IN THE CIGAR AND CIGARETTE FACTORIES.

Whereas, the Secretary of Labor has received information tending to show that the wages of laborers employed in the cigar and cigarette industry are inadequate to supply the reasonable needs of such laborers; and

Whereas, such a condition, if true, is conducive to unrest among the people affected and would ultimately result in grave menace to public peace and order, to the great detriment of the progress of the cigar and cigarette industry;

Now, therefore pursuant to the authority vested in me by Commonwealth Act Numbered One hundred and three, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby order and direct the Court of Industrial Relations to make an immediate investigation and examination of all pertinent facts in relation with the cigar and cigarette industry, and after such investigation in accordance with the aforesaid Act, to determine the necessity and fairness of fixing and adopting a minimum wage for laborers working in the cigar cigarette factories according to the conditions obtaining in each locality and to fix such minimum wage, and to submit to the President its decision thereon for approval in the manner provided by said Act.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-second day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 34
OUTLINING THE PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED IN ESTABLISHING OR CHANGING
BOUNDARIES OF POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

In order to establish a definite procedure for fixing or changing the boundaries of political subdivisions and for adjusting conflicts arising in connection therewith, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the provisions of section sixty-nine of the Revised Administrative Code, do hereby direct that all correspondence in the future concerning proposed changes in existing boundaries of political subdivisions be routed through the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture and Commerce, and Public Works and Communications, so that the said departments may pass upon the accuracy of the boundary lines of the political subdivisions sought to be established or changed, and may make the necessary comments and recommendations before final action thereon is taken by this Office.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-third day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: Presidential Museum and Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 35

FURTHER AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 4, DATED FEBRUARY 11, 1936,
AS AMENDED BY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 30, DATED JANUARY 8, 1937.

Whereas, section one of Act Numbered Five hundred thirty-six, as amended by Act Numbered Two thousand two hundred six, provides that whenever any recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking conditioned for the faithful performance of any duty or of any contract made with any public authority, national, provincial, municipal, or otherwise, or of any undertaking, or for doing or refraining from doing anything in such recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking specified, is by the laws of the Philippines or by the regulations or resolutions of any public authority therein, required or permitted to be given with one surety or with two or more sureties, the execution of the same or the guaranteeing of the performance of the condition thereof shall be sufficient when executed or guaranteed solely by any corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines, having power to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust, and to execute and guarantee bonds or undertakings in judicial proceedings and to agree to the faithful performance of any contracts or undertakings made with any public authority;

Whereas, said section further provides that no head of department, court, judge, officer, board, or body executive, legislative, or judicial, shall approve or accept any corporation as surety on any recognizance, stipulation, bond, contract, or undertaking, unless such corporation has been authorized to do business in the Philippines in the manner provided by the provisions of said Act Numbered Five hundred thirty-six, as amended, nor unless such corporation has by contract with the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines been authorized to become surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings; and

Whereas, the Commonwealth Insurance Company is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and fulfills the conditions prescribed by said Act Numbered Five hundred thirty-six, as amended;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law do hereby authorize the Commonwealth Insurance Company to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings, under such conditions and in such manner as provided by law.

Done at the City of New York, U. S. A., (for the City of Manila), this fourteenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 36

DISMISSING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE NICANOR T. HALIBAS, OF GANASSI, BACOLOD,
MADULU, MADAMBA, PUALAS, AND MUMUÑGAN, PROVINCE OF LANAOS, FROM OFFICE.

This is an administrative case against Justice of Peace Nicanor T. Halibas, of Ganassi, Bacolod, Madulu, Madamba, Pualas, and Mumuñgan, Lanao, charged with immorality. From the report of the investigation conducted by the provincial fiscal of Lanao, it conclusively appears that before the respondent was appointed to his present position, he had maintained illicit relations with one Victoria Gonzaga and when the latter gave birth, he refused to give support to their offspring and married another woman.

The conduct of a justice of the peace before and after his appointment should be above reproach and his life should be such as to insure public respect and estimation for the office he holds. To retain in a position of trust and responsibility a man who is immoral is contrary to public policy and is conducive to destroy the people's faith in the very ones called upon to administer justice. When the respondent was appointed justice of the peace, I was not aware of his immoral conduct, otherwise, he would not have been appointed as such.

For these reasons, and upon the recommendation of the Undersecretary of Justice, Nicanor T. Halibas is hereby ordered dismissed from the office of Justice of the Peace of Ganassi, Bacolod, Madulu, Madamba, Pualas, and Mumuñgan, Lanao, for the good of the service.

Done at the City of New York, U. S. A. (for the City of Manila), this fourteenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 37
SUSPENDING AUXILLARY JUSTICE OF THE PEACE QUIRINO C. GALICIA,
OF SANCHEZ MIRA, CAGAYAN, FROM OFFICE

The report of investigation in the administrative case against Auxiliary Justice of the Peace Quirino C. Galicia, of Sanchez Mira, Cagayan, discloses the fact that on March thirty-first, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, the respondent issued a search warrant against H. C. Wahlgren for the purpose of discovering and seizing unlicensed revolvers alleged to be in the possession of said Wahlgren; and that respondent's only basis for issuing the search warrant was the affidavit presented to him by Dee Hong Lue, the applicant for its issuance, and the affidavits of two other persons. Although the evidence available on the record does not conclusively show that the search warrant under consideration was issued without the corresponding application and the proofs showing probable cause, yet it can be safely stated that the respondent had shown partiality in granting the petition of Dee Hong Lue, as evidenced by the fact that he himself took particular interest in the preparation of the application and other papers in connection with the issuance of the search warrant, and for that purpose, he (respondent) went to the place where Dee Hong Lue was residing, using the automobile of Dee Hong Lue. The respondent also personally directed the Chief of Police of Sanchez Mira to serve the search warrant, but no unlicensed firearm was after all found in Wahlgren's possession.

The records further show that a day previous to the issuance of the search warrant, Dee Hong Lue was assaulted by Wahlgren, and being aware of this fact, the respondent should have looked carefully into the motive behind the petition of Dee Hong Lue before issuing the search warrant. The act committed by the respondent enabled Dee Hong Lue to use him (respondent) as his instrument in wreaking vengeance upon Wahlgren with whom Dee Hong Lue had a controversy of personal nature.

In view of the foregoing, and considering the seriousness of the irregularities committed by the respondent and upon the recommendation of the District Judge, Quirino C. Galicia is hereby ordered suspended from the office of Auxiliary Justice of the Peace of Sanchez Mira, Cagayan, for a period of two months, with an admonition that a commission of a similar offense in the future will cause his removal from office.

Done at the City of New York, U. S. A. (for the City of Manila), this fourteenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 38
DISMISSING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FELIX B. PANIS, OF TIGAON AND SAGNAY,
CAMARINES SUR, FROM OFFICE

After a thorough and careful review of the report of investigation in the administrative case against Felix B. Panis, present Justice of the Peace of Tigaon and Sagnay, Camarines Sur, it appears that the respondent committed the following irregularities in the performance of his duties while he was justice of the peace of Goa, same province: (1) That the respondent convicted the accused in criminal cases numbers two thousand two hundred sixty-four and two thousand two hundred fifty-one which, being civil in nature, were later dismissed upon appeal to the Court of First Instance; (2) that in said criminal case number two thousand two hundred fifty-one and in criminal case number two thousand two hundred fifty-eight he imposed excessive penalty upon the accused; (3) that he failed to sign his decisions ordering the exclusion of the names of the several voters from the electoral census in Goa, Camarines Sur, during the election in September, nineteen hundred and thirty-five; and (4) that he dismissed the complaint for theft filed by one Sinforoso Avila against Faustino Elorde et al., without any legal ground for such dismissal.

In view of the foregoing and considering the danger of entrusting the administration of justice to the hands of officials who are ignorant of the elementary principles of law, and upon the recommendation of the Undersecretary of Justice, Felix B. Panis is hereby ordered dismissed from the office of Justice of the Peace of Tigaon and Sagnay, Camarines Sur, for the good of the service.

Done at the City of New York, U. S. A. (for the City of Manila), this fourteenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 39
ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENTS FOR THE PAYMENT OF INCREASES IN SALARIES
AND WAGES AUTHORIZED IN ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 25.

Whereas, the allotments made in Administrative Order Numbered Twenty-five, nineteen hundred and thirty-six series, for the payment of the increases in salaries and wages required by Executive Orders Numbered Forty-nine and Fifty, nineteen hundred and thirty-six series, have not been sufficient in some cases, while unexpended balances have been left in others; and

Whereas, it is necessary to make a reallocation of the said unexpended balances and to authorize additional allotments out of the unallotted balance of the appropriation under Commonwealth Act Numbered Thirty-seven to cover the deficits referred to;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and the existing laws, hereby order the reversion to the unallotted balance of the appropriation under Commonwealth Act Numbered Thirty-seven of the following unexpended balances of the allotments made in Administrative Order Numbered Twenty-five, nineteen hundred and thirty-six series:

National Library	₱76.61
Court of Appeals	86.29
Bureaus and Offices under the direct control of the President—	
Office of the President	12.00
General Auditing Office	26.65
Bureau of Civil Service	1.66
Budget Commission	138.09
Department of the Interior—	
Bureau of non-Christian Tribes	.38
Special appropriations	12.58
Department of Finance—	
Office of the Secretary	32.00
Division of Purchase and Supply	111.11
Customs	489.64
Internal Revenue	242.36
Treasury	19.30
Department of Justice—	
Bureau of Justice	1.50
Inferior Courts	841.38
Public Service Commission	120.00

Bureau of Prisons proper	30.00
Industrial Division	40.00
General Land Registration	528.78
Special appropriations	82.00
Department of Agriculture and Commerce—	
Office of the Secretary	1,180.84
Bureau of Plant Industry	751.96
Bureau of Animal Industry	162.27
Bureau of Forestry	582.65
Bureau of Lands	4,782.52
Bureau of Science	23.93
Bureau of Commerce	51.58
Weather Bureau	53.58
Special appropriations	5,005.50
Department of Public Works and Communications—	
Bureau of Public Works	17.13
Bureau of Posts	891.34
Department of Public Instruction—	
Bureau of Education	344.02
Bureau of Public Welfare	32.06
Philippine General Hospital	392.35
Bureau of Quarantine Service	40.00
Office of the National Physical Director	40.00
Special appropriations	678.46
Department of Labor—	
Office of the Secretary	20.00
Total	<u>₱17,892.52</u>

and from the above reverted amount of seventeen thousand eight hundred ninety-two pesos and fifty-two centavos and the previous unallotted balance of four thousand six hundred sixty-two pesos of the said appropriation, or a total of twenty-two thousand five hundred fifty-four pesos and fifty-two centavos, the following additional allotments are hereby authorized:

Philippine Army	₱995.04
Department of the Interior—	
Office of the Secretary	30.64
Department of Public Works and Communications—	
Bureau of Posts	16,070.00
Special appropriations	<u>791.52</u>
Total	<u>₱17,887.20</u>

Done at the City of Washington, D. C. (for the City of Manila), this 27th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: University of the Philippines, College of Law Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 40
FILLING OF POSITIONS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

In order to meet the continuing need of economy in Government expenditures, the following rules governing the filling of positions and promotions in the civil service are hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of all officials concerned:

1. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in any position mentioned in the General Appropriation Act or in any special Act of the National Assembly, the appointment to which position it not by law vested in the President of the Philippines, the corresponding Head of Department is hereby authorized to fill it by original appointment from among the eligibles in the Civil Service or by regular promotion at a salary not to exceed three thousand pesos per annum, subject to the entrance salaries provided in Civil Service rules and regulations. Appointment to any such position at a salary exceeding three thousand pesos per annum shall be submitted to the President of the Philippines for approval.

2. No increase in salary shall be allowed except in case of promotion to a position of higher rank or to any position involving greater responsibilities or increase of activities, in which case promotion may be approved by the proper Department Head, subject to the limitations provided in paragraph (1) hereof: *Provided*, That promotions shall not be made at a rate greater than one civil service grade and after a period of one year from the date of the last promotion. Meritorious cases as may be determined by he Department Head may be submitted to the Cabinet for approval as an exception to Civil Service rules.

3. This Administrative Order shall take effect as of January first, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: University of the Philippines, College of Law Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 41
AUTHORIZING THE TABACALERA INSURANCE COMPANY TO BECOME A SURETY
UPON OFFICIAL RECOGNIZANCES, STIPULATIONS, BONDS, AND UNDERTAKINGS.

Whereas, section one of Act Numbered Five hundred thirty-six, as amended by Act Numbered Two thousand two hundred six, provides that whenever any recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking conditioned for the faithful performance of any duty or of any contract made with any public authority, national, provincial, municipal, or otherwise, or of any undertaking, or for doing, or refraining from doing anything in such recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking specified, is by the laws of the Philippines or by the regulations or resolutions of any public authority therein, required or permitted to be given with one surety or with two or more sureties, the execution of the same or the guaranteeing of the performance of the condition thereof shall be sufficient when executed or guaranteed solely by any corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines, having power to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust, and to execute and guarantee bonds or undertakings in judicial proceedings and to agree to the faithful performance of any contracts or undertakings made with any public authority;

Whereas, said section further provides that no Head of Department, court, judge, officer, board, or body executive, legislative, or judicial, shall approve or accept any corporation as surety on any recognizance, stipulation, bond, contract, or undertaking, unless such corporation has been authorized to do business in the Philippines in the manner provided by the provisions of said Act Numbered Five hundred thirty-six, as amended, nor unless such corporation has by contract with the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines been authorized to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings; and

Whereas, the Tabacalera Insurance Company is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and fulfills the conditions prescribed by said Act Numbered Five hundred thirty-six, as amended;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law hereby authorize the Tabacalera Insurance Company to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings, under such conditions and in such manner as provided by law.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: University of the Philippines, College of Law Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 42
REQUIRING HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS TO FURNISH THE COMMISSIONER
OF THE BUDGET WITH COPIES OF PLANTILLAS AND APPOINTMENTS
OF PERSONNEL ISSUED OR APPROVED BY THEM, AND REGULATING
THE SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT OF PERSONNEL.

Whereas, it is essential that the Commissioner of the Budget be kept informed of the appointment and assignment of the personnel of the National Government in order that, he can properly perform his duties in the supervision of the expenditure of the authorized appropriations; and

Whereas, the appointment and assignment of personnel should conform to the provisions of the laws that authorize their appropriations or their employment;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the Constitution and existing laws, do hereby order and decree that—

1. Heads of Departments and dependencies of the National Government shall furnish the Commissioner of the Budget with copies of the appointments of personnel which they may issue or approve from September first, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, as well as copies of the plantillas of the personnel respectively under them as of August thirty-first, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and thereafter as of January first, each year. Such plantillas shall be typewritten on legal bond paper, 8 by 13 inches, and shall show the following information:

Name of employee	Title of position	Salary		Appropriation item No.
		Actual	Authorized	

2. Whenever the Head of any Department or dependency of the National Government deems it necessary for the good of the service to assign any officer or employee outside of the Bureau or Office where he is regularly employed, or to perform, within the same Bureau or Office a kind of work which is different from that for which the position he occupies has been provided, the said Head of Department or dependency shall issue an order stating the necessity for such special assignment and a copy of the order shall be furnished to the Budget Office, but no such special assignment shall be made for more than thirty days without the approval of the President.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-eighth day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: University of the Philippines, College of Law Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 43
PRESCRIBING SUPPLEMENTARY RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING
THE ARREST OF SOLDIERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY OR MEMBERS
OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND MARINES AND THEIR DELIVERY TO THE CUSTODY
OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE NEAREST MILITARY, NAVAL OR MARINE
STATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

In order to carry into the effect the purpose of Executive Order Numbered Fifty, dated August seventh, nineteen hundred and twelve, as amended by Executive Order Numbered Two hundred ten, dated September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-nine, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law, do hereby direct, for the guidance of all officials concerned, that—

1. Where crimes, misdemeanors, violations of municipal ordinances, or breaches of law are committed by soldiers of the United States or by members of the United States Navy and Marines, the offender shall not be delivered to the custody of the commanding officer of the nearest military, naval or marine station, except upon authority of the provincial or city fiscal.

2. Where the offense charged is penalized by imprisonment for more than one year, the document mentioned in paragraph four of the aforesaid Executive Order Numbered Fifty shall be accomplished under the direct supervision of the provincial or city fiscal and shall specifically contain a statement acknowledging delivery of the accused and receipt of the complaint and of the information as to the penalty which by law may be imposed upon the offender. It shall, likewise, contain an undertaking that the offender will be held ready to appear in the civil court for trial and that he will be produced at the proper time.

Done at the City of Manila, this thirtieth day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 44
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE EFFECTS OF RECENT EARTHQUAKES
ON BUILDINGS AND TO RECOMMEND BUILDING REGULATIONS THAT SHOULD
BE ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Whereas, the Philippines are located in an active earthquake zone and the recent earthquakes caused considerable damage to buildings thereby endangering the lives of the people; and

Whereas, it is desirable and necessary that more effective measures be adopted to insure proper building design and construction;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, pursuant to the powers in me vested by law, do hereby create a committee to study the effects of the recent earthquakes on buildings in the Philippines, especially in the City of Manila, and to recommend building regulations that should be adopted by the Government to safeguard the public. The committee shall be composed of the following:

Mr. E. R. Hyde, Dean, College of Engineering, University of the Philippines, Chairman; Rev. Father Miguel Selga, Director, Weather Bureau, member; Mr. José Gonzales, Assistant City Engineer, Manila, member; Mr. Gonzalo T. Vales, Dean, College of Engineering, Mapua Institute of Technology, member; and Mr. Teodato Macabulos, Structural Engineer, Bureau of Public Works, member.

This committee shall submit its report to the President of the Philippines at the earliest practicable date.

Done at the City of Manila, this thirteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 45

POSTPONING THE SALE OF THE FIFTH LOT OF THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT BONDS, VALUED AT ₱500,000, SCHEDULED TO TAKE PLACE ON NOVEMBER 1, 1937, TO APRIL 1, 1938.

Whereas, by virtue of Administrative Order Numbered Six, dated February twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, it has been ordered and decreed that the Commonwealth bonds to be issued, pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Three thousand seven hundred eleven, in the amount of two million five hundred thousand pesos for the purchase of equivalent par amount of bonds of the Metropolitan Water District for the purpose of obtaining funds for the completion of the extension of the water supply and sewerage system of said District, should bear the following dates:

March 15, 1935.....	₱500,000
November 1, 1935.....	500,000
December 1, 1936.....	500,000
(Postponed indefinitely by virtue of Administrative Order No. 29, dated November 25, 1936)	
April 1, 1937	500,000
November 1, 1937	500,000

And whereas, the Metropolitan Water District Board, on the twelfth day of August, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, by Resolution Numbered Sixty-four, duly adopted and approved by the Secretary of Finance, pursuant to the provisions of section five of Act Numbered Two thousand eight hundred thirty-two, as amended by Act Numbered Four thousand seventy-nine, has recommended the postponement of the sale of the fifth lot of the Metropolitan Water District bonds, valued at five hundred thousand pesos, scheduled to take place on November first, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, to April first, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Three thousand seven hundred eleven, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, in the name and in behalf of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, hereby authorize and direct the postponement of the sale of the fifth lot of the Metropolitan Water District bonds, valued at ₱500,000, scheduled to be sold on November 1, 1937, to April 1, 1938.

Done at the City of Manila, this 14th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: University of the Philippines, College of Law Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Ppt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 46
PRESCRIBING RULES REGARDING THE PRACTICE OF OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES
OF THE GOVERNMENT TO DISCUSS OR CLARIFY ALL DIFFERENCES OF OPINION
ON PUBLIC MATTERS IN PRESS.

In view of the frequency in which controversies touching upon particular phases of governmental activity have been carried on through the public press by contending officials of the Government, or between an official of the Government on the one hand and a private individual on the other; and since this practice is unseemly, distasteful, and may even, at times, be definitely harmful to the service; and because further, the publicizing by two governmental officials of conflicting opinions or real or fancied mutual grievances cannot fail to give the impression that the Government is devoid of order and organization, and that its members are lacking in that sense of restraint and decorum so essential to the effective discharge of public duty;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law, do hereby direct the following rules to be followed:

(1) Controversies between officials or employees of the Government shall be submitted to the respective authorities empowered by law to take cognizance thereof, and the decisions of such authorities shall be faithfully observed by the contending parties.

(2) If and when news items or statements contrary to facts are published in the press, or when criticisms are made, founded on false or incorrect information, the Head of the Department or his duly authorized representative may issue a statement giving the facts as they actually are and as supported by the official files, but in no case, except with the express authority from the Office of the President of the Philippines, shall such statement contain argumentative matter or controversial discussion.

This Order shall not preclude any official or employee of the Government from furnishing specific information on, or from clarifying doubtful points concerning, any appropriate subject pertaining to the functions of the particular official or employee, provided that such statements shall be without reference to previous criticism of the Government, or in answer to any of its critics. Neither shall this Order preclude any Department or office of the Government from publishing from time to time, as it is frequently its duty to do, articles in the daily press, in other periodicals or magazines, or in publications of the Government, which articles are intended to inform the people regarding the policies of and the work being done by the Government on matters that may be of interest to the people in the promotion of their well-being, such as topics regarding the efforts of the Government toward the improvement of agriculture, development of proper commerce and trading practices, and other matters of similar general import.

Any official or employee of the Government violating any of the above rules directly or indirectly shall be subject to disciplinary action, including removal from office after due investigation and conviction.

Done at the City of Manila, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: University of the Philippines, College of Law Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Ppt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 47
DISMISSING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE EDILBERTO RIÑA OF POLILLO, TAYABAS,
FROM OFFICE

The Department of Justice has reported to this Office that the respondent dismissed the complaint in criminal case Numbered Four hundred seventy-six and acquitted the accused, in criminal case Numbered Four hundred seventy-seven, without justifiable cause. It was also reported that the respondent is suffering from “alcoholic paranoid.”

Upon the recommendation of the Undersecretary of Justice, this Office on July sixteenth, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, requested the respondent to tender his resignation from the office of Justice of the Peace of Polillo, Tayabas, within a period of thirty days from the receipt of the said letter, and warned him that if he fails to do so, this Office will order his removal.

In view of the failure of the respondent to tender his resignation, either to the Judge of the Court of First Instance of Tayabas or to the Secretary of Justice, as required, and considering that his further continuance in office will have a demoralizing effect in his community, the respondent should not be allowed to stay in the judiciary. Edilberto Riña is hereby, therefore, ordered dismissed from the office of Justice of the Peace of Polillo, Tayabas, for the good of the service.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-first day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 48
DELIMITING THE RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY
OF THE INTERIOR, THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE, AND OTHER DEPARTMENT
HEADS IN THE SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF THE PERSONNEL AND FINANCES
OF THE PROVINCIAL, CITY, AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

1. The Department of the Interior is the agency of the National Government for the supervision and control of the provincial, city, and municipal governments in their administrative functions.

2. The Department of Finance is the agency of the National Government for the supervision and control of the financial affairs of the provincial, city, and municipal governments.

3. In conformity with the foregoing, the budgets of the provincial governments shall be submitted to the Department of Finance, through the Department of the Interior, such budgets to contain clear and specific statements both of the estimated income and the proposed expenditures for the corresponding fiscal year. In thus submitting the budget, the Provincial Board should enclose a written opinion of the provincial treasurer as prescribed in section two thousand one hundred seven of the Administrative Code, together with a statement of the District Engineer containing his comments on the proposed expenditures for his office as well as for public works, and also similar written statements of the Division Superintendent of Schools, the District Health Officer, the Provincial Auditor, the Provincial Fiscal, and the Provincial Agricultural Supervisor regarding the different kinds of proposed expenditures for the activities respectively under them. The budget with all the accompanying statements shall be sent to the Department of the Interior, which should make its comments on the proposed expenditures. The Secretary of the Interior shall then send the budget with his comments together with the corresponding opinion and statements of the chiefs of local offices to the Department of Finance. The Department of Finance, before taking any definite action on the budget, shall be guided by the comments and recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior and shall secure the views and recommendations of other Department Heads concerned regarding the parts of the same affecting the activities of their respective departments.

The same procedure shall be observed in the case of supplemental budgets.

4. It shall be the duty of the Department of Finance to see to it that the proposed expenditures do not exceed the estimated income but rather leave a reasonable amount of surplus. Except in the case of the employees in the office of the Provincial Treasurer, the Department of Finance, in revising a provincial budget, shall give weight to the views and recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior and other Heads of Departments concerned, and except for the purpose of standardizing salaries, making an equitable distribution of funds for salary expenses among the different provincial offices, and insuring the financial solvency and stability of the province, the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior and other Department Heads concerned on the plantillas of personnel for the offices under their administrative supervision should be followed.

5. The budgets of the seven specially organized provinces of Agusan, Bukidnon, Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Sulu, and Zamboanga, and the respective municipal districts therein still operating directly

under the provincial boards, shall be submitted to the Commissioner for Mindanao and Sulu for action under the provisions of special laws (Chapters sixty-two, sixty-three, and sixty-four of the Revised Administrative Code) governing them. Copies of such budgets, acted upon by the Commissioner for Mindanao and Sulu, shall be submitted to the Department of Finance, through the Department of the Interior, for such revision as may be necessary, in the same manner as prescribed in paragraph four hereof.

6. In view of the necessity of expediting action on provincial budgets, all the National and provincial officials concerned are hereby required to act speedily on matters relative thereto that correspond to them.

7. With regard to other matters affecting the finances of city and municipal governments that may be brought up for action of the Department of Finance, the same procedure as above prescribed for the supervision and control of the personnel and finances of provincial governments shall be followed.

8. The Department of the Interior shall continue to act, in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Forty-one hundred and eighty-three, on retirements of provincial, city, and municipal officials. Matters regarding the granting of transportation allowances as provided in Executive Order Numbered One hundred and twelve, rates of per diems including those of members of municipal councils for attending sessions of the latter, compensation of members of the provincial board designated to perform ministerial duties, and other matters involving the expenditure of funds, which are not considered primarily financial in nature, shall be decided by the Head of Department having administrative control over the employee or activity concerned, but the amount of the expenditure to be incurred in each case shall not exceed that which is previously authorized in the provincial, city, or municipal budgets, as the case may be.

9. In revising the budgets of local governments and in passing over the expenditures made by such entities, the Department Head concerned shall be guided by the principle that provided that the expenses contemplated are within their financial capacity, the local governments should be given a large degree of freedom in determining for themselves the propriety and wisdom of the expenses that they make.

10. In case there should be an irreconcilable difference of opinion between the Secretary of Finance and the Secretary of the Interior, or any other Department Head, the matter shall be submitted to the President for final determination.

Done at the City of Manila, this fourth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: University of the Philippines, College of Law Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 49
CREATING A LANDED ESTATES SURVEY COMMITTEE

Whereas, one of the most important problems facing the Commonwealth Government is the agrarian question which has been the root of past and present serious troubles in the Philippines during the last fifty years or more;

Whereas, the only practicable means to end agrarian controversies would be for the Government to purchase the landed estates and subdivide them into small parcels and then convey them to the actual occupants thereof; and

Whereas, before taking any definite step towards the acquisition of the landed estates, it is important that the necessary data regarding such estates be first gathered;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law, do hereby constitute and create a Landed Estates Survey Committee, to be composed of the following:

Honorable Ramon Fernandez, Chairman; Mr. Ramon Soriano, member; Mr. Zoilo Castrillo, Chief, Public Lands Division, Bureau of Lands, member; Mr. Eduardo Quintero, technical assistant, Office of the President, member; Dr. Andres Castillo, Executive Secretary, National Economic Council, member; Mr. José Domingo, Technical Assistant, Department of Labor, member; and Mr. Mariano B. Raymundo, Chief, Plant Propagation Division, Bureau of Plant Industry, member. Dr. Frederic C. Howe, Adviser to the President, shall act in an advisory capacity to the Committee.

The Committee shall study all the problems pertaining to the acquisition of the landed estates, including the determination of the area of each estate to be purchased, the price at which it should be acquired, the manner of its disposition, the terms at which it should be sold to the occupants, and such other data or information as may be necessary to enable the Government to carry out its plan to purchase the landed estates in the interest of the people.

The Committee is hereby authorized to call upon any Department, Bureau, office, instrumentality, or agency of the Government for such information as it may deem necessary, and shall submit its report and recommendation not later than November fifteenth, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven.

Done at the City of Manila, this seventh day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: University of the Philippines, College of Law Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 50
DISMISSING AUXILIARY JUSTICE OF THE PEACE HILARION CALDERON
OF ZARAGOZA, NUEVA ECIJA, FROM OFFICE

After reviewing the report of investigation in the administrative case against Auxiliary Justice of the Peace Hilarion Calderon of Zaragoza, Nueva Ecija, it appears that the respondent is found guilty by the Judge of First Instance who investigated the case, of the following: (1) That the respondent took active part in the general elections of nineteen hundred and thirty-one and nineteen hundred and thirty-five, in violation of the provisions of section four hundred forty-nine of the Administrative Code; and (2) that he was found guilty of unjust vexation against one Josefina Lindain while she was in respondent's rice mill and sentenced to pay a fine of ten pesos by the District Judge.

In view of the foregoing, and considering the seriousness of the irregularities committed by the respondent, and upon the recommendation of the Undersecretary of Justice, Hilarion Calderon is hereby ordered dismissed from his office as Auxiliary Justice of the Peace of Zaragoza, Nueva Ecija, for the food of the service.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: Presidential Museum and Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 51
DISMISSING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE SIXTO S. RABINO OF SAN FERNANDO, CAJIDIOCAN,
AND MAGDIWANG, ROMBLON, FROM OFFICE.

This is an administrative case against Justice of the Peace Sixto S. Rabino of San Fernando, Cajidiocan and Magdiwang, Romblon. The respondent was charged with having committed the following while he was acting Justice of the Peace of Romblon, same province: (1) Negligence and laziness in the performance of his official duties; (2) imposition of illegal and excessive penalties through abuse of discretion; and (3) issuance of unjust orders and rulings.

From the investigation conducted by the District Judge in the present administrative case, it appears that all the above charges have been proven beyond question. All of these irregularities committed by the respondent make his continuance in office highly undesirable. To retain in a position of trust and responsibility in the public service a man who abuses the power given him by law and is negligent in the performance of his official duties is contrary to public policy and lowers the standard required to be maintained by the Government officials.

In view of the foregoing, and considering the seriousness of the irregularities committed by the respondent, Sixto S. Rabino is hereby ordered dismissed from the office of Justice of the Peace of San Fernando, Cajidiocan, and Magdiwang, Romblon, for the good of the service.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: Presidential Museum and Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 52
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT
OF A FOREIGN TRADE ZONE AT THE PORT OF MANILA

It appearing that Manila is favorably situated as a transshipping port for foreign trade and that the establishment of a foreign trade zone at Manila would benefit the commerce of the Philippines, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law, do hereby constitute and create a Committee to study the advisability and feasibility of establishing a Foreign Trade Zone at the Port of Manila. The Committee shall be composed of the following:

Mr. José Paez, President and General Manager, Manila Railroad Company, Chairman; Mr. J. Bartlett Richards, United States Trade Commissioner, member; Mr. Jesus Obieta, Acting Collector of Customs, member; Mr. Anastacio de Castro, Acting Director of Commerce, member; Mr. A. T. Sylvester, Portworks Engineer, Bureau of Public Works, member; Mr. Walter Robb, Editor, American Chamber of Commerce Journal, member; and Mr. Richard C. Wilson, of the United Press, member.

Captain Bonner Fellers, United States Army, shall serve as Secretary and Executive Officer of the Committee.

This Committee shall submit a report covering its findings and recommendations as soon as practicable.

Done at the City of Manila, this nineteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 53
REQUIRING JOSÉ L. ALMARIO TO RESIGN FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
OF MASBATE, MASBATE

This case involves three administrative complaints against José L. Almario, Justice of the Peace of Masbate, Masbate. In the first complaint, the respondent was charged with acting in bad faith and with political considerations in issuing orders of injunction in two civil cases against the complainant, the Honorable Domingo Magbalon, Provincial Governor of Masbate. In the second complaint, the respondent was charged by one Raymundo Lim with trying a criminal case for serious physical injuries in which the complainant was the offended party, notwithstanding the fact that said case was beyond the jurisdiction of his court, and in maliciously acquitting the accused therein of the crime charged. In the last complaint, the respondent was charged with having acted summarily and without justifiable cause in ordering the complainant, the Honorable José Ma. Angustia who was then Acting Provincial Governor of Masbate, to leave the court room during the trial of a criminal case for *estafa* against one Agapito Guadayo.

The aforesaid complaints were duly investigated by the District Judge of Masbate who recommended the dismissal of the first charge for lack of proof but found the other two complaints to be substantiated. The Undersecretary of Justice concurred in the findings of the District Judge and recommended the suspension of the respondent for a period of two months. Considering, however, that in a previous administrative case the respondent was warned to be more careful in the performance of his duties, the respondent was on September seventeenth, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, requested to tender his resignation from the office of Justice of Peace of Masbate within thirty days from the receipt of the aforesaid order.

In a memorandum dated October seventh, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, the respondent moved for a reconsideration of the order of September seventeenth, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven. A subsequent motion filed by the respondent on October twelfth, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, praying that the aforesaid order be stayed until the resolution of his motion for reconsideration, was verbally granted.

After a detailed review of the records and the evidence presented in the administrative complaints aforementioned and careful consideration of the new facts alleged in the respondent's motion for reconsideration, I find no reasons for disturbing the conclusions reached in the aforesaid order of September seventeenth, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven.

It is observed in connection with the charge filed by Raymundo Lim that although there is no convincing evidence to support the allegation that the respondent acted maliciously in acquitting the accused in the criminal case entitled, "The People of the Philippine Islands *vs.* Le Pay (*alias* Paya), et. al." the incontrovertible fact remains that the respondent had no jurisdiction to try the case. The least that can be said, therefore, of the Justice of the Peace of Masbate is that he lacks the knowledge of the law that a Justice of Peace should have.

In view of the foregoing, José L. Almario is hereby ordered to resign from office as Justice of the Peace of Masbate, Masbate, within a peremptory period of fifteen days from the date hereof on the ground of incompetence.

Done at the City of Manila, this twentieth day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 54
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO SELECT SITES AND STUDY PLANS FOR THE PROPOSED
ARCHIVES AND MUSEUM BUILDINGS AND THE TRANSFER OF THE AQUARIUM
TO A NEW SITE.

In order to determine upon the advisability of constructing a building to house both the National Museum and Archives as contemplated by plans prepared by the Bureau of Public Works or separate buildings for those purposes and the advisability of transferring the Aquarium from its present location to Fort San Antonio de Abad in Harrison Park, there is hereby created and constituted a Committee to be composed of the following members:

- (1) Mr. Arthur F. Fisher, Adviser to the President on Natural Resources, Chairman;
- (2) Mr. Eulogio B. Rodriguez, Assistant Director of the National Library, member;
- (3) Dr. H. Otley Beyer, Professor of Anthropology, University of the Philippines, member;
- (4) Dr. Eduardo Quisimbing, Chief of the National Museum Division, Bureau of Science, member; and
- (5) Mr. Antonio Toledo, Supervising Architect, Bureau of Public Works, member.

The Committee shall study and submit its recommendations on the following propositions:

1. The advisability of housing the art and historical exhibits with the Archives as contemplated by preliminary plans prepared by the Bureau of Public Works for a building to be erected at Plaza McKinley, or of constructing separate buildings for the Archives and National Museum, and in the latter case, as to whether the building intended for the National Museum should house not only the art and historical exhibits but also the natural history exhibits which are now a part of the Bureau of Science.

2. In case it is found advisable to construct separate buildings for the National Museum and Archives, recommendations are desired as to whether the site which would utilize the old foundations in Plaza McKinley may be considered a suitable location for the proposed Archives Building, and as to whether it is considered necessary to construct such a building in the near future, taking into consideration that valuable records of the Government are now being stored in the Ice Plant Building which is a fire-proof structure.

3. The desirability of transferring the Aquarium from its present location to Fort San Antonio de Abad in Harrison Park with an estimate cost of such transfer.

The Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairman and shall submit its report on the above matters at the earliest practicable date.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-third day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 55
REQUIRING THAT REQUESTS FOR AUTHORITY TO FILL NEW POSITIONS
BE SUPPORTED BY DATA JUSTIFYING THE NECESSITY THEREFOR

In submitting recommendations for authority to fill new positions provided in the General Appropriation Act for nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, Commonwealth Act Numbered Two hundred forty-five, pursuant to the provision of section seven thereof, Heads of Departments and/or chiefs of unassigned Bureaus and offices are hereby required to furnish the Office of the President with the following data:

- (a) Item number of the position, designation, salary authorized and salary proposed;
- (b) Proposed assignment of the employee to fill the position, stating division or section;
- (c) Nature of duties to be performed;
- (d) Whether the employee is needed for a newly established service or for meeting the requirements of an expanded activity;
- (e) Whether the new personnel is needed to eliminate excessive overtime service heretofore rendered, in which case the amount of overtime work performed during the last six months as shown in the official time records should be indicated;
- (f) Whether needed to take care of work that cannot now be attended to for lack of personnel;
- (g) Whether the new position is needed to perform work that has heretofore been done by borrowed personnel, in which case full explanation should be given as to why such borrowed personnel cannot be definitely retained.

New positions requested to be filled must be given in the order of their preference or relative necessity.

All such requests should be coursed through the Commissioner of the Budget, who shall forward the same to the Office of the President with his comment and recommendation.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 56
CREATING HOMESTEADERS' ALLOCATION COMMITTEES IN AGUSAN, BUKIDON,
COTABATO, DAVAO, LANAOS, SULU, AND ZAMBOANGA

For the purposes of investigating and determining the adaptability of the soils and the homeseekers, allocating them accordingly and properly, and of preventing squatting on public lands in Agusan, Bukidnon, Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Sulu, and Zamboanga, there is hereby created and constituted a Committee in each of these provinces to be composed of the following members:

- (1) The district land officer, or his delegate, Chairman;
- (2) The district forester, or his delegate, member;
- (3) The provincial agricultural supervisor, member;
- (4) The labor agent, or any authorized representative of the Department of Labor, member;
and
- (5) The district health officer, member.

In making the selection of lands where immigrants may settle, preference should be given to places along existing or proposed roads and in districts where health conditions are favorable; and care should be taken to select sites that are not covered by private claims which would expose the settlers to vexatious litigation. The district engineer will assist the Committee in an advisory capacity in allocating homeseekers in places along existing or proposed roads.

The Committee shall at all times be ready to counsel the homesteaders and render them such assistance as may be in their power.

The Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairman and render a monthly report of the progress of their activities to the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 57
CREATING A BOARD TO REVISE THE PHILIPPINE MERCHANT MARINE REGULATIONS

It appearing that public interests require complete revision and compilation of the rules and regulations governing vessels under Philippine registry in order to insure the safety of transportation at sea and that such regulations be made available in convenient form for the use of interested parties;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law, do hereby appoint and constitute a board composed of—

- (1) Commander K. L. Hill, U. S. N., retired, Chairman;
- (2) Mr. William Baxter, Chief, Hulls and Boilers Division, Bureau of Customs, Member;
- (3) Captain Manuel del Villar, Surveyor of the Port, Bureau of Customs, Member;
- (4) Mr. Vicente G. Manalo, Chief Engineer, Transportation Division, Public Service Commission, Member;
- (5) Mr. Bernardo P. Abrera, Yard Engineer, Marine Railway and Repair Shops, Member;
- (6) Lieut. S. L. Huff, U. S. N., retired, Member;
- (7) Mr. G. V. Parkinson, Mechanical Engineer, Earnshaw's Dock & Honolulu Iron Works, Member;
- (8) Mr. M. E. Cleland, Jr., Marine Architect, La Naviera Filipina, Inc., Member; and
- (9) Mr. Mariano Yengco, representing the Asociacion de Navieros de Filipinas, Member,

to revise the Philippine Merchant Marine Regulations as follows:

(a) Regulations and requirements pertaining to the construction, repair, and stability of the hulls of vessels; load lines and hull machinery.

(b) Requirements for boilers, pressure vessels, propulsive and auxiliary machinery and its piping, appurtenances, and fittings.

(c) Requirements for electrical machinery, both main and auxiliary, and radio installations.

(d) Regulations and requirements governing emergency and safety equipment and emergency drills.

(e) Inspection requirements, and duties for the Inspection Service.

The Board shall meet on or before February fifteenth, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, at the Manila Custom-house, and thereafter at such times and places as may be designated by the Chairman, with a view to submitting its report with draft of proposed publication as soon as practicable.

Members of this Board other than Government employees shall be entitled to a per diem of twenty pesos for each day that they attend meetings.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1938). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 3, Prt. 2). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 58
APPOINTING RAMON J. FERNANDEZ AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE
TO STUDY THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A FOREIGN TRADE ZONE
AT THE PORT OF MANILA.

Mr. Ramon J. Fernandez is hereby appointed, vice Jose Paez, Chairman of the Committee, created by Administrative Order No. 52, dated November 19, 1937, to study the proposed establishment of a foreign trade zone at the port of Manila.

Done at the City of Manila, this 13th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) **MANUEL L. QUEZON**
President of the Philippines

Source: Presidential Museum and Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 59

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ACQUISITION OF PUBLIC LANDS, FOREST CONCESSIONS, LEASES, LICENSE AGREEMENTS, FISHPOND PERMITS, COMMERCIAL FISHING BOAT LICENSES, MINING AND OIL CONCESSIONS, OR ANY LICENSE OR PERMIT FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF ANY NATURAL RESOURCES IN MINDANAO AND SULU BY OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE PHILIPPINE ARMY, NATIONAL OR PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES IN SAID REGION.

1. For the purpose of a more effective administration of the natural resources in Mindanao and Sulu and to curb practices of certain government officials and employees who take advantage of their official position in acquiring directly or indirectly interests therein, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby promulgate the following rules and regulations governing the acquisition of public lands, forest licenses, leases or concessions, license agreements, fishpond permits, commercial fishing boat licenses, mining and oil concessions, or any license or permit for the exploitation of any natural resources in Mindanao and Sulu, by officers and enlisted men of the Philippine Army, provincial governors, government officials and employees having something to do with the disposition of natural resources and other officials holding positions of responsibility, in Mindanao and Sulu:

(a) No application filed by any official or employee, or officer or enlisted man of the Philippine Army, their wives or immediate relatives shall be allowed for any of the above-enumerated resources within the areas of their immediate jurisdiction, nor in any areas in which they had in their present or former official capacity classified and surveyed land or were employed in the direct administration of rules and regulations governing the aforesaid resources.

(b) Applications for the above-mentioned resources must have the endorsement of their immediate chief of section, of their division chief, and the director or chief of the bureau, office or establishment concerned, the last endorsement to include a short history of the services in the Government of the applicant, his aptitude, finances, character and possible infringement of his duty as a government employee, if any. All the papers relative thereto shall then be submitted for the approval of the Head of the Department under which the applicant serves. No final action on the application shall be taken unless the comment of the Commissioner of Civil Service has been first secured.

(c) Any government applicant must make a sworn statement as to the finances available and the party or parties financially interested, and if foreigners are involved an additional statement must be sworn to that all the provisions of the constitutional laws, rules, regulations governing the acquisition of the applied for resources are complied with.

(d) Any application granted to a government employee which subsequently has been found to be not true to fact, shall be automatically cancelled and all improvements made shall accrue to the Government and the employee concerned subject to expulsion from the service.

(e) Any government employee, officer or enlisted man of the Philippine Army who has been found not following these regulations, and it is evident that he has tried to circumvent these rules shall be subject to the provisions of paragraph (d).

2. All orders, circulars, instructions or announcement inconsistent with this Order are hereby revoked.

Done at the City of Manila, this 14th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 60

DISMISSING ELISEO G. DAYAO FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF PIKIT,
PAGALUÑGAN, SILIK, CARMEN, KABACAN, BALATICAN, DANISILAN, KIDAPAWAN,
AND KITUBUD, PROVINCE OF COTABATO.

This is an administrative case against Justice of the Peace Eliseo G. Dayao filed on December 31, 1936, by the then Provincial Governor of Cotabato, Capt. Dionisio Gutierrez. The respondent is charged with partiality in the performance of his duties in that on December 18, 1936, he refused to accept in his capacity as justice of the peace of Pikit, Cotabato, a criminal complaint charging his cousin, Pablo Dayao, with the robbery of about ₱30,000 from the Office of the Deputy Provincial Treasurer of Cotabato at Pikit on the evening of December 16, 1936, and to issue the necessary warrant for the search of the premises occupied by Pablo Dayao.

The respondent is further charged with having thereafter accompanied the suspects, German Cosio and Pablo Dayao, to the latter's house, coaching them in connection with the robbery, and further advising Pablo Dayao not to make any oral or written declaration except through his attorney.

The respondent alleged that he refused to accept the complaint because the supporting affidavits were defective and contradictory. It appears however, that when he was called by the Provincial Governor of Cotabato on December 19, 1936, he accepted the complaint and issued the corresponding warrant of arrest as well as the search warrant prayed for, on exactly the same affidavits he declared to be defective and contradictory when first presented to him on December 18, 1936.

The respondent denied the other charges but the evidence presented at the investigation conducted by the Provincial Fiscal of Cotabato, sufficiently prove the aforesaid charges. He did not even present his three witnesses during the investigation to corroborate his simple denial. It is very apparent that he deliberately delayed the course of justice in order to favor his cousin, Pablo Dayao, as a result of which the latter was able to hide about ₱5,000 of the Government funds stolen from the Deputy Provincial Treasurer's Office at Pikit, Cotabato.

The Secretary of Justice recommends the respondent's removal from office because of his proven lack of integrity, evident partiality and want of coöperation with other public officials in the discovery and punishment of a serious crime because a relative of his was involved, and I concur fully in his findings and recommendation.

In view of the foregoing, Eliseo G. Dayao is hereby ordered dismissed from office as justice of the peace of Pikit, Pagaluñgan, Silik, Carmen, Kabacan, Balatican, Danisilan, Kidapawan, and Kitubud, Province of Cotabato, for the good of the service.

Done at the City of Manila, this 15th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: Presidential Museum and Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 61
REMOVING PROVINCIAL TREASURER ZOILO TOLENTINO OF SURIGAO
FROM OFFICE FOR CAUSE

This is an administrative case against Mr. Zoilo Tolentino, Provincial Treasurer of Surigao, for various irregularities committed by him as Agent of the Philippine National Bank Agency at Ilocos Norte.

From the investigation conducted, the Department of Finance has found, as proven beyond question, that the respondent in this case is guilty of the following charges:

(1) That he granted twelve loans of ₱500 each to twelve different borrowers, knowing that they were all for one person, in violation of the rules and regulations of the Philippine National Bank Agency limiting the loan that may be granted to one individual borrower to ₱500 and that he granted the twelve loans through an intermediary, contrary also to the rules and regulations of the bank;

(2) That, contrary to established banking practice and the regular practice followed by Government offices in similar matter, he ordered the delivery of notices of maturity of the loans in question to the said person, instead of one to each individual borrower;

(3) That he violated the regulation of the Bank specifically requiring the registration of a mortgage before, not after, the release of the loan or loans for which it is offered as security;

(4) That he violated the regulations of the Bank requiring the payment of at least 30 per cent of any loan before any application for renewal or extension is approved; and

(5) That he granted loans to new borrowers to pay and replace the loans of old borrowers, contrary to law and to the regulation of the Bank requiring that the proceeds of the loan shall be used only for the purposes stated in the application.

In view of the foregoing and of the several previous administrative cases against the respondent for which he had been found guilty and accordingly punished, and considering that in the recent examination of his cash accountability as Provincial Treasurer of Surigao he has been found short in the total amount of ₱92,000, thereby proving himself an unsafe risk to the Government and unfit to continue in office calling for the assumption of heavy financial responsibilities, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance, Mr. Zoilo Tolentino is hereby removed from the office of the Provincial Treasurer of Surigao in the interest of the public service.

Done at the City of Manila, this 2nd day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) **MANUEL L. QUEZON**
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 62
REQUIRING THAT ADDITIONAL LABORERS TO BE EMPLOYED IN ANY WORK
TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY ANY BUREAU, OFFICE, SUBDIVISION, BRANCH
OR DEPENDENCY OF THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT BE TAKEN
FROM THOSE REGISTERED WITH THE NATIONAL RELIEF ADMINISTRATION.

For the purpose of coördinating the efforts of the National Relief Administration with those of the other branches or subdivisions of the Government with a view to reducing unemployment and to aiding those who are in distress on account of unavoidable unemployment, it is hereby ordered that whenever any bureau, office, subdivision, branch or dependency of the Commonwealth Government undertakes any work and needs additional laborers for the purpose, aside from its permanent employees or regularly employed laborers, such additional laborers shall be secured from those registered with the National Relief Administration or through its branches or agencies established in the provinces, chartered cities and municipalities.

Done at the City of Manila, this 2nd day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 63
FILLING OF POSITIONS AND PROMOTIONS AND OBSERVANCE OF SENIORITY RULE
IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

The following rules governing the filling of positions and promotions in the civil service are hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of all officials concerned:

1. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in any position mentioned in the General Appropriation Act or in any special Act of the National Assembly, the appointment to which position is not by law vested in the President of the Philippines, the corresponding Head of Department is hereby authorized to fill it by original appointment from the employees in the civil service or by regular promotion at the regular rates of compensation, subject to the entrance salaries provided in civil service rules and regulations. Appointment at any such position at a salary of ₱3,000 or more per annum shall be submitted to the President of its approval.

2. Save in exceptional cases, promotions or increases in salary shall not be made during the first six months after the appointment of an officer or employee, nor more frequently than once in twelve months thereafter, nor more than once class (or one-half of classes C and D) at a time. The question of whether a case is or is not an exceptional one shall be submitted for determination to the Cabinet for its approval.

3. The filling of vacancies and promotions shall be based on seniority and any departure therefrom, in meritorious cases, shall be submitted, with the full records of the case, to the President of approval.

Administrative Order No. 40, dated August 24, 1937, is hereby revoked.

Done at the City of Manila this 17th day of March, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) **MANUEL L. QUEZON**
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 64
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO LOOK INTO THE ADVISABILITY OF CONTINUING
THE USE OF THE MILITARY HEAD-GEAR

For the purpose of studying and reporting upon the advisability of continuing the use of the military head-gear now required by the Government, there is hereby created and constituted a Committee which shall meet at the call of the Chairman and shall be composed of the following members:

- (1) Chief of Staff, Philippine Army, Chairman;
- (2) Manager, National Development Company, Member;
- (3) Director of Plant Industry, Member.

A secretary for the Committee and the necessary clerical assistance shall be provided by the Director of Plant Industry, from among the members of his office.

The Committee shall investigate and fully consider the national advantages and disadvantages of using “gunit” on a commercial scale in the manufacture of the military head-gear, including the present and probable future effects upon coconut trees and the coconut industry, and shall likewise consider the feasibility of using any other native raw material as a substitute for “gunit” in manufacturing processes.

The Committee shall submit its report and recommendations to the President at the earliest practicable date. The report shall contain a complete analysis of all available evidence bearing upon the subject of its investigation.

Done at the City of Manila, this 9th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 65
CREATING A COMMITTEE ON IMPROVEMENT OF THE ELECTRICAL POWER
TRANSMISSION SYSTEM IN THE CITY OF MANILA

It appearing desirable in the interest of public safety and convenience that the existing electrical power transmission system in the City of Manila be improved and modernized;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law, do hereby appoint and constitute a committee composed of Professor H. B. Reyes, as Chairman, and Mr. C. Coronel and Mr. A. C. Tanco as Members, to study and report on the feasibility and advisability of requiring the replacement of the present aerial power lines in the City of Manila with an adequate underground electrical power transmission system.

This Committee, which shall meet at such places and times as may be designated by the Chairman, is hereby empowered to call on any official, office, branch or dependency of the Government for such data and assistance as may be required. It shall submit its findings and recommendations at the earliest practicable date.

Members of this Committee other than government employees shall be entitled to a per diem of twenty pesos for each day that they attend meetings.

Done at the City of Baguio, this 22nd day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) **MANUEL L. QUEZON**
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 66
PROMULGATING RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE APPOINTMENT
OF GOVERNMENT PENSIONADOS

The selection of government employees as well as private individuals to be government pensionados shall be governed by the following rules and regulations:

I. GENERAL QUALIFICATIONS

1. *Qualifications.*—Each applicant must be of good moral character and of sound health; and must be a person of experience who has proven himself able and efficient in his profession or occupation, either in private practice or in the Government service, as substantiated by available records.

2. *Scholarships for government employees.*—Government officials and employees, who, by reason of their long training and experience in office and their proven ability and efficiency, are peculiarly fitted to undertake special studies or to acquire practical training in such particular lines of work as may be useful to the Government service, may be granted scholarships although not possessing the educational qualifications required in paragraph 3 hereof.

II. ACADEMIC PREPARATION

3. *Educational qualifications.*—Except in meritorious cases to be determined by the President, each applicant must have been graduated with a baccalaureate degree, following the successful completion of a four-year course of study, in the University of the Philippines or in any other college or university recognized by the Government; and must have majored in the subject of the scholarship for which he is applying. Applicants planning to specialize in medicine must be graduates of a college of medicine recognized by the Government and have been duly admitted to the practice of medicine. Applicants planning to specialize in law must be graduates of a college of law recognized by the Government and must have been duly admitted to the practice of law. Applicants who plan to specialize in music must be holders of diplomas or degrees in music conferred by institutions recognized by the Government. Applicants who plan to specialize in education must have completed at least four years of college study, including 18 units in education; provided, however, that applicants for such special courses as the Director of Education may recommend subject to the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, may be admitted to the competitive examination even if their academic preparation is lower than the prescribed four years of college work.

III. SELECTION OF PENSIONADOS

4. *Competitive examinations.*—The selection of pensionados to study in the United States or in foreign countries shall be based on competitive examinations to be conducted by the Bureau of Civil

Service under the direction of the Office of the President. Where it is obviously of greater advantage to the Government to grant scholarships to applicants who are already in the United States or in foreign countries than to conduct competitive examinations, such exceptionally deserving students in highly specialized fields as are already abroad and who are recommended by the officers or professors of the institutions in which they are studying may be appointed pensionados without the necessity of taking competitive examinations.

5. *Course to be pursued.*—Pensionados shall be sent abroad only for the purpose of specializing in studies that cannot be pursued to advantage in the Philippines. In no case shall applicants desiring to take undergraduate courses in law, medicine, engineering, dentistry, chemistry, pharmacy, or any other course except English, which may be studied in the Philippines, be appointed.

6. *Data required.*—Each applicant should furnish the Office of the President with the following data:

- a. Date and place of birth;
- b. Education and vocational training and qualifications, including the corresponding degree or degrees received, if any, and the name of the college or university granting the degree;
- c. Profession or occupation; positions occupied; nature of work and length of service in each; and other pertinent data that may serve to show his experience, efficiency, and ability;
- d. Course applicant desires to pursue; number of years required for its completion; the name of the college or university in which the candidate, if selected, plans to study;
- e. A statement as to whether the applicant with members of his family dependent upon him for support can, during the period of the scholarship, be adequately maintained by the allowance provided plus whatever income he may have.

7. *Financial standing.*—Other things being equal, preference shall be given to applicants who are least financially well-off. In order to have some way of determining the financial status of an applicant, a certified statement from the municipal treasurer of the municipality in which the applicant resides as to his financial standing must accompany the application, or in the absence thereof, a statement of two reputable citizens of the community regarding his financial standing may be submitted.

IV. TERMS AND CONDITIONS

8. *Duration of scholarships.*—Unless revoked before the time of expiration, scholarships shall be granted for a period of one year, subject to extension upon satisfactory reports as to standing, conduct, and quality of work of the pensionado from the authorities of the institutions attended by the student and subject to the requirements of paragraph 29 of this Administrative Order, provided funds are available. A pensionado whose term of scholarship has expired may request an extension *at his own expense* for a period not to exceed one year.

9. *Institutions to be attended.*—The colleges and universities which pensionados are to attend will be decided upon before the pensionados leave Manila and no transfers will be permitted except upon approval by the President of the Philippines or his authorized representative.

10. *Degrees.*—The securing of a degree is of secondary importance. If specialization in a certain field will lead to a degree, study for the same will be advisable; otherwise it should not be attempted. This will permit pensionados to select courses under outstanding professors and of desired content rather than to meet such cultural requirements as French and German or to devote much time to the preparation of a thesis which would be in most cases quiet remote from Philippine needs since Philippine material for a thesis is seldom at hand.

11. *Employment in the Government after scholarship.*—Pensionados shall render two years' service to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines for each year of scholarship enjoyed. In the case of pensionados who were not in the Government service at the time of appointment, it should be understood that upon their return to the Philippines the Government is not obligated, under the terms of their scholarship agreement, to furnish them positions in the Government. While no efforts will be spared to obtain employment for them in the Government, their employment will depend entirely upon existing vacancies and available funds. Should a pensionado decide not to serve the Government when his services are needed, he shall reimburse the Government in an amount equivalent to the total expenditures for his scholarship. Pensionados when employed upon their return to the Philippines either in the Government or in private firms shall refund to the Government an amount not less than 25 percent of the total expenditures for their scholarships. This amount shall be automatically deducted from their monthly salaries at the rate of 10 per cent of the salary received until the full amount is refunded.

12. *Contract period.*—The term of scholarship of a pensionado shall begin on the day he leaves Manila and shall be effective until the date of his arrival at Manila, unless otherwise specifically provided in the agreement. Scholarships of pensionados appointed while in the United States or in a foreign country will take effect on the day they enter their duties after their contracts are signed.

13. *Physical examination.*—Pensionados selected for scholarship shall be required to undergo a rigid physical and medical examination by a government physician and those possessing such symptoms as might affect their health abroad and thus impair their usefulness as students shall be rejected. One such physical and medical examination shall be made prior to taking the competitive examination and a second examination just after qualifying, the latter to be made by a different government physician from the one that made the first examination.

14. *Initial allowance.*—Pensionados before leaving for the United States and foreign countries shall be given an allowance of ₱140.00 for port and steamer expenses. They shall also be given a preliminary clothing allowance of ₱150 and an order for a trunk and a suit case.

15. *Monthly pension.*—A monthly pension of \$70 during the period of scholarship for board, lodging and incidentals shall be given each pensionado. Monthly pensions shall begin on date of leaving Manila and stop one month after date of leaving the United States. Monthly pensions shall be paid at the end of the month in the United States by the Disbursing Agent, Philippine Revenues, Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, Washington, D. C.

16. *Pensions to government employees.*—Employees of the Government appointed pensionados whose salaries are in excess of ₱1,680 per annum shall also receive the difference between their salaries and their scholarship allowance of ₱1,680, such difference to be paid by the Office under which they work. The budget item occupied by the pensionado may be filled temporarily during the period of his scholarship, but the salary to be received by the temporary incumbent shall not exceed the equivalent of ₱1,680 a year. Government employees who have been granted scholarships shall be considered as on special duty in the United States or foreign countries during the period of the scholarship and, as such, they shall be entitled to commutation of any accrued leave they may have earned prior to the enactment of Commonwealth Act No. 220.

17. *Compensation for services.*—Pensionados who are assigned to practical work while abroad shall be given the regular allowance, but if they are paid for their services or given allowances in the equivalent of more than \$30 a month, the excess over \$30 shall be deducted from their monthly pensions.

18. *Clothing allowance.*—The first clothing allowance paid after arrival in the United States shall be ₱200; each succeeding allowance shall be ₱150. The first one (spring allowance) shall be given on

April first, and the second one (fall allowance) on October first. In no case shall more than two regular allowances be paid during a single calendar year. Students arriving between January 1 and June 30 shall receive both spring and fall allowances for the calendar year, and those arriving between July 1 and December 31 shall receive only the fall allowance for the year. No spring allowance shall be paid to students leaving the United States between January 1 and June 30; no fall allowance between July 1 and December 31. In case late transportation arrangements are made for leaving during the second quarter of the year after the spring allowance has been paid or during the fourth quarter of the year after the fall allowance has been made, a refund of the last clothing allowance paid shall be required.

19. *Stopping of scholarship.*—Inability of a pensionado to live within his allowance or failure to keep up the necessary standard of scholarship shall be sufficient cause for cancelling his scholarship and sending him back with second-class transportation.

20. *Tuition and matriculation, books and supplies.*—Pensionados shall also be entitled to tuition and matriculation fees and textbooks and supplies that are necessary for their studies. The amount to be granted for books and supplies should not, however, exceed \$50 per year except in previously authorized cases.

21. *Medical attendance.*—Pensionados shall be entitled, during their stay abroad, to a reasonable allowance for dental care, ocular examination and treatment, including lenses with steel rims only, medical attendance, and hospital bills. However, if a pensionado becomes seriously ill and his recovery cannot be expected within a reasonable time, he shall be returned home as soon as his physical condition permits. Allowance for dental treatment shall include only such repairs as are necessary for the relief of pain or temporary work for the preservation of the teeth. No gold and porcelain fillings and bridges shall be allowed.

22. *Transportation.*—Pensionados shall be entitled to at least tourist class transportation from Manila to the place where they are to study, and similar return transportation to the Philippines upon the termination of their studies abroad.

23. *Port and steamer expenses.*—Before returning to the Philippines from abroad, pensionados shall be given one month advance allowance of \$70 in lieu of all port and steamer expenses.

24. *Pensionados returning via Europe.*—Pensionados desiring to return via Europe shall be given \$500 flat rate allowance in lieu of all other traveling expenses upon prior authority of the Office of the President, or his authorized representative, and shall be allowed two months' time for that purpose. Any excess over two months' period shall be charged against their leave or shall be without pay, as the case may be, if they are government employees.

25. *Return upon completion of work.*—Upon prior authority of the Office of the President, pensionados may return to the Philippines after satisfactorily completing their work even though they may not have completed the full term of the time set for them to remain abroad.

26. *Per diems.*—Pensionados shall be allowed per diems for trips away from headquarters (station) abroad only when previous authority is granted by the President or his duly authorized representative for making such trips. When such authority is granted, a per diem of \$5 per day shall be allowed for a period not exceeding five days in a single place or \$3 per day when a student is away from his headquarters for a period of more than five days, but not in excess of 30 days in a single place, provided that such stay outside of his headquarters is for official business. In both of these cases no deduction shall be made from the regular monthly allowance. In case a student is away for more than 30 days in a single place, nothing but the regular allowance plus transportation expenses shall be paid. The above-named amounts are maximum allowances. The exact amount allowed shall depend upon circumstances connected with the travel. *A per diem of \$5 per day for not more than one day* shall be allowed while looking for quarters at a new place. The train allowance for meals shall be \$4 per day.

V. GENERAL RULES

27. *Reports of pensionados*.—Shortly after the opening of each quarter or semester, each pensionado should submit directly to the Office of the President an outline of the subjects he is taking. Official transcript of grades attained should also be sent to the Office of the President at the close of each quarter, term, or semester. Students whose work is of such a nature that no grades are given shall submit a quarterly statement of their activities, accompanied by a certificate of the officers of the institution or firm attended by the pensionado as to his attendance and progress.

28. *Report on achievement*.—A number of government pensionados have made remarkable achievements in the past. In order to avoid the possibility of overlooking such achievements, each pensionado should send to the Office of the President a statement of the things accomplished of which he feels most proud. These achievements include high grades, admission to honorary societies, position in student organization, honorable mention, etc.

29. *Application for extension of scholarship*.—Application for extension of scholarship should reach the Office of the President at least two months before the expiration of the current term, and should include definite and detailed information as to the way in which extension will be spent, if granted.

30. *Marriage of pensionados*.—No pensionado shall marry or acquire dependents abroad without the previous consent of the Office of the President. Whenever permission to marry is granted, it shall be made clear that having a wife will not constitute a valid reason for remaining abroad after completion of studies. The marriage of a pensionado abroad without the previous consent of the Office of the President shall constitute sufficient cause for the immediate cancellation of the scholarship and the return of the pensionado to Manila with a second-class transportation. In no case will the transportation of the wife of a pensionado be paid.

VI. TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

31. Government pensionados who are at the time of the promulgation of this Administrative Order studying abroad shall continue to enjoy the privileges and shall be bound by the terms of the contract entered into by them under the former rules governing pensionados until the expiration of their scholarships.

VII. EFFECTIVITY

32. This Administrative Order shall take effect on May 16, 1938.

Done at the City of Manila, this 11th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 67
CREATING THE “PHILIPPINE AIRWAYS BOARD”

For the purpose of making a thorough investigation into the feasibility of establishing a comprehensive airways system in the Philippines, there is hereby created and constituted a Board, to be known as the “Philippine Airways Board”, which shall meet at the call of the Chairman and shall be composed of the follow members:

Capt. A. R. Crawford, U. S. Army, Acting Director, Bureau of Aeronautics, Chairman;
Hon. Gregorio Anonas, Manager, National Development Company, Member;
Mr. Juan Ruiz, Director of Posts, Member; and
Capt. Mark Lewis, U. S Army, Acting Chief, Philippine Army Air Corps, Member.

The Board shall analyze and report upon such proposals as may have heretofore been submitted to the Government regarding the establishment of an airways system in the Philippines and shall make definite recommendations to the President concerning the nature and scope of desirable governmental participation in such a project.

Such records, statistics find reports on this subject as are on file in the various bureaus and offices of the Government shall be made available to the Board, upon request of the Chairman thereof, for examination and study.

The Board shall submit its report to the President at the earliest possible date. The findings and recommendations of the Board will be supported by such written evidence and statistical reports as may be pertinent and available.

Done at the City of Manila, this 26th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) **MANUEL L. QUEZON**
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 68
REQUIRING PROVINCIAL TREASURER CEFERINO R. DIÑO OF ALBAY,
TO RESIGN FROM OFFICE

This is an administrative case against Mr. Ceferino R. Diño, Provincial Treasurer of Albay, for various irregularities committed by him in office.

From the investigation conducted, in which the respondent was given an opportunity to defend himself, the Secretary of Finance finds him guilty of a long list of charges. Suffice it to mention here the most important findings of the Secretary of Finance, to wit: (1) That he has allowed a big amount of accounts receivable to accumulate in his books, leaving the same unliquidated for a much longer period than that allowed in the accounting regulations, resulting in the exhaustion of the cash available for provincial purposes and the consequent improper application thereto of part of the trust fund; (2) That he refused to suspend the Municipal Treasurer of Manito, Albay, as required by the provisions of section 2211 of the Revised Administrative Code, when it was reported to him by the Provincial Auditor that the aforesaid Municipal Treasurer was found short in his cash accountability; (3) That he failed to comply with an unnumbered provincial circular dated August 10, 1934, of the Department of the Interior, continued in force by the Department of Finance, requiring the submittal of monthly financial reports of Provincial Treasurers within the first 15 days of the following month, it appearing that he invariably delayed the submission of his financial and assessment reports from December, 1936, to November, 1937, for several months; and (4) That without justifiable cause, he has considerably delayed action on, if not entirely ignored, important papers referred to him by the Department of Finance for comment or investigation, in spite of several tracers and requests for explanation repeatedly sent to him.

I have carefully reviewed the papers of this case and I find the conclusions of the Secretary of Finance to be in accordance with the facts as shown in the record. The conduct of the respondent in failing to observe the regulations, circulars and orders of the Department of Finance and in refusing to comply with the express provisions of law, proves him guilty of negligence and indifference in the performance of his duties, and would not warrant his continuance in office.

In view of the foregoing, and concurring in the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance, the respondent, Ceferino R. Diño, is hereby required to resign from office as Provincial Treasurer of Albay, immediately upon receipt of this order.

Done at the City of Manila, this 3rd day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 69

DIRECTING THE COURT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS TO CONDUCT AN IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION OF ALL FACTS RELATING TO PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES IN AND AROUND MANILA IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE NECESSITY OF ADOPTING A MINIMUM WAGE FOR LABORERS WORKING THEREIN.

Whereas, for sometime now it has been noted that laborers have been demanding of their employers a raise in their wages, such demands being usually followed by strikes, and that when granted, other laborers present similar demands;

Whereas, such procedure creates an unnecessary disturbance in the relations between labor and capital and hinders industrial peace and progress, to the detriment of public welfare; and

Whereas, it is of utmost importance that industry and commerce be given such stability as to insure their progressive growth and at the same time allow the laborers to earn adequate wages, considering the conditions that now obtain, so that they may meet their essential necessities and those of their dependents:

Now, therefore, pursuant to the authority vested in me by Section Five of Commonwealth Act Numbered One Hundred and Three, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby order and direct the Court of Industrial Relations to make an immediate investigation and study of all pertinent facts related to private industrial and commercial enterprises located in and around the City of Manila which employs more than thirty laborers, with a view to determining the necessity and fairness of fixing and adopting therefor a minimum wage for their laborers; and, in accordance with the procedure prescribed in said section, to submit its decision to the President for approval.

Done at the City of Manila, this 22nd day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 70
CREATING THE MANILA BEAUTIFUL COMMITTEE

For the purpose of beautifying the City of Manila, there is hereby created and constituted a committee to be known as the Manila Beautiful Committee, which shall meet at the call of the Chairman and which shall be composed of the following members:

Hon. Juan Posadas, Chairman
Dr. José Fabella, Member
Mr. Vicente Fragante, Member
Mr. Florencio Tamesis, Member
Dr. Eduardo Quisumbing, Member
Mr. Andres Luna de San Pedro, Member
Mr. Colin Hoskins, Member

The Committee shall labor to increase the cleanliness and attractiveness of the City of Manila and its environs, to promote the planting of flowers and ornamental trees and shrubbery, to develop parks and areas for recreation and to beautify the city generally. It shall from time to time submit its recommendations to the President of the Philippines.

Executive Order No. 442, issued on September 5, 1933, is hereby revoked.

Done at the City of Manila, this 22nd day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 71
CREATING AN ADVISORY BODY TO THE NATIONAL RELIEF ADMINISTRATOR

In order to carry out more effectively the purposes of Executive Order No. 139, creating a National Relief Administration and to aid the National Relief Administrator in the study of problems arising from unemployment, an advisory body on unemployment is hereby constituted and created to be composed of the following:

The National Relief Administrator, Chairman
The Under Secretary of Public Works and Communications, Member
The Under Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, Member
The Under Secretary of Labor, Member
The Assistant Secretary to the President, Member
The Executive Secretary of the Associated Charities of Manila, Member
One member representing labor

The Advisory Body shall advise the National Relief Administrator from time to time as to the unemployment situation with a view to reducing unemployment and to aiding those in need of help in public works projects and other works carried out by any branch or agency of the Government.

Done at the City of Manila, this 24th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) **MANUEL L. QUEZON**
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 72
REQUIRING ASSISTANT PROVINCIAL FISCAL EVARISTO CARMONA
OF CAGAYAN TO RESIGN FROM OFFICE

This is an administrative case against Assistant Provincial Fiscal Evaristo Carmona of Cagayan.

From the investigation conducted, the Secretary of Justice finds the respondent guilty of: (1) ignorance of the law, in that he incorrectly advised the justice of the peace of Sanchez-Mira, Cagayan, that a certain criminal case for attempted mutilation falls within the jurisdiction of the said justice of the peace; and (2) conduct unbecoming a public officer, in that while under the influence of liquor he uttered offensive remarks against Harry C. Wahlgren and challenged the latter to a fight.

After a careful study of the case, I find the conclusions of the Secretary of Justice to be warranted by the facts appearing of record. I do not agree, however, with his recommendation that the respondent be merely fined thirty days' pay with a final warning that the commission of another offense in the future will be sufficient cause for his removal from office. Officers charged with the prosecution of crimes cannot be overly careful in the performance of their duties. They must not only possess ample knowledge of the law but they must so conduct themselves as to inspire the confidence and command the respect of the people whose interests they are sworn to protect. The least that can be said of the respondent in this case is that he does not have the requisite judgment and discretion expected of prosecuting officers.

In view of the foregoing, and considering that in a previous administrative case he was found guilty of drunkenness and conduct unbecoming a public officer and warned that the commission of a similar offense will be sufficient ground for his separation from the service, the respondent, Evaristo Carmona, is hereby required to resign from office as Assistant Provincial Fiscal of Cagayan upon receipt of this order.

Done at the City of Manila, this 24th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) **MANUEL L. QUEZON**
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 73
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND REPORT ON THE ADVISABILITY OF
ADJUSTMENT OF THE PRESENT RATE CHARGED BY THE MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY
FOR THE CARRIAGE OF MAIL OVER ITS LINES.

For the purpose of studying and reporting upon the advisability of adjusting the present rate charged by the Manila Railroad Company for the carriage of mail over its lines, there is hereby created and constituted a Committee which shall meet at such places and times as may be designated by the Chairman and shall be composed of the following members:

- (1) Mr. Lope O. Tayao, representing the Budget Commission, Chairman;
- (2) Mr. Jesus Alvarez, representing the Bureau of Posts, Member; and
- (3) Mr. L. M. Lazaga, representing the Manila Railroad Company, Member.

This Committee is hereby empowered to call on any official, office, branch or dependency of the Government for such data and assistance as may be required. It shall submit its findings and recommendations to the President at the earliest practicable date.

Done at the City of Manila, this 24th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 74
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND REPORT ON THE PROPOSED ACQUISITION
OF TABULATING EQUIPMENT FOR THE COMMISSION OF THE CENSUS.

For the purpose of studying and reporting on the propositions that have been made to the Commission of the Census in regard to the acquisition of tabulating equipment, by rental or purchase, there is hereby created and constituted a Committee to be composed of the following:

Mr. Manuel Felizardo, Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Bureau of Public Works, Chairman;
Dr. Hilario Lara, Assistant Director, School of Hygiene and Public Health, University of the Philippines, Member;
Dr. Isidro Panlasiqui, Professor and Head of the Department of Psychology, University of the Philippines, Member;
Dr. Luis R. Salvosa, Actuary, Government Service Insurance System, Member; and
Dr. Emeterio Roa, Actuary, Insular Life Assurance Company, Ltd., Member.

This Committee, which shall meet at such places and times as may be designated by the Chairman, is hereby empowered to call on any official, office, branch or dependency of the Government for such data and assistance as may be required. It shall submit its findings and recommendations to the President at the earliest practicable date.

Done at the City of Manila, this 26th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) **MANUEL L. QUEZON**
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 75
EXONERATING PABLO L. TORRES, MAYOR OF LIPA, BATANGAS, FROM CHARGES
OF IRREGULARITY IN OFFICE

This is an administrative case filed by Nicolas Makuha, ex-lieutenant of the barrio of Bolbok, against Pablo L. Torres, Mayor of Lipa, Batangas, for alleged irregularities in the performance of his official duties.

The charges were originally filed with the Provincial Board of Batangas and the Secretary of the Interior, but before any action could be taken by either the Provincial Board or the Secretary of the Interior, the matter was brought to my attention by Assemblyman Maximo Kalaw of the Third District of Batangas, who informed me of the charges and stated that there was no hope of securing justice from the Provincial Board of Batangas as the Mayor of Lipa belongs to the same political faction in the province to which the members of said board belong. As the charges affect the honesty of the Mayor of Lipa, I immediately instructed Judge Luis P. Torres of my legal staff to proceed at once to the municipality of Lipa and make a preliminary investigation of the case.

Although Judge Torres, after the preliminary investigation conducted by him in the municipality of Lipa, reported to me that in his opinion there were no grounds for the charges, I ordered him nevertheless to proceed with a formal investigation and to suspend the Mayor of Lipa pending the investigation so that the latter might not, in any way, use the authority of his office to influence witnesses who may declare for or against him. This was a somewhat unusual procedure, for ordinarily when the preliminary investigation discloses that there is no sufficient evidence justifying a formal investigation the case is dismissed. But I took this step in view of the representations made to me by Assemblyman Kalaw that Mayor Torres was protected by the higher authorities for political reasons, and that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to secure evidence against Mayor Torres unless he was suspended.

Judge Torres is known to have been all his life dissociated from political parties or activities. He has never had anything to do with the politics of Batangas. He went to Lipa and there made a formal investigation of the charges against Mayor Torres, suspending him during the pendency of the investigation in accordance with my instructions. After a thorough investigation in which he heard and received the evidence of both sides, Judge Torres finds that the respondent Mayor Torres of Lipa is innocent of the charges presented against him and that he is victim of political persecution. I have carefully gone over the report of Judge Torres and I accept his findings of fact as fully supported by the evidence of record.

In view of the foregoing, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby declare Pablo L. Torres, Mayor of Lipa, innocent of the charges presented against him and exonerate him therefrom.

Done at the City of Manila, this 1st day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 76
REVOKING THE SUSPENSION OF PROVINCIAL BOARD MEMBER ENRIQUE MEDINA
OF NEGROS ORIENTAL

This is an administrative case against Enrique Medina, Member of the Provincial Board of Negros Oriental, for alleged theft of water belonging to the Dumaguete Waterworks System, filed by Celerino L. Martinez.

The respondent alleged in his defense that the complaint was malicious and without foundation, it having been prepared by his political enemies. On May 14, 1936, however, the Provincial Fiscal filed an information in the Court of First Instance of Negros Oriental (Criminal case No. 2397) accusing Member Enrique Medina and one Maximo Guerrero of the crime of qualified theft, and on August 31, 1937, judgment was rendered convicting the respondent and his co-accused of the crime charged. While the case was pending on appeal in the Court of Appeals, the Secretary of the Interior recommended the suspension of the respondent in accordance with the precedent laid down in the case of Provincial Board Member Eusebio Paz of Ilocos Sur who was suspended from office pending the determination of an information for murder filed against him in the Court of First Instance of Ilocos Sur. The respondent was, therefore, suspended on December 22, 1937, pending the final determination of his appeal from the decision of the Court of First Instance of Negros Oriental.

In a decision promulgated on August 20, 1938, the Court of Appeals acquitted the respondent and his co-accused of the crime charged and observed that “personal ill-feeling between the appellant, Medina, and the district engineer, fomented perhaps by local politics and politicians,” formed the basis of the prosecution of the respondent. The Secretary of the Interior now recommends the lifting of the order suspending the respondent from office.

In view of the foregoing, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby revoke the order of suspension of Enrique Medina as Member of the Provincial Board of Negros Oriental, issued on December 22, 1937, and further declare him innocent of the administrative charges filed against him.

Done at the City of Manila, this 12th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) **MANUEL L. QUEZON**
President of the Philippines

Source: Presidential Museum and Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 77
IN RE: THE HONORABLE GERONIMO PAREDES, EX-JUDGE OF THE COURT
OF FIRST INSTANCE, SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Considering the petition of the Honorable Geronimo Paredes, dated February 12, 1938, praying, for the reasons therein given, that he be relieved from the ulterior effects of the decision rendered by me on January 29, 1936, by allowing him to resign as Judge of the Court of First Instance of Iloilo instead of being dismissed;

Considering that said Judge has suffered morally by his involuntary separation from the service during the last two years, and that by such separation the public interest has now been duly served; and

Considering that for about twenty years previous to the commission of the acts which gave rise to his removal from office he had rendered satisfactory service to the Government, and to deprive him of any benefit that under the law might have accrued to him from such public service, in addition to the stigma attached to his separation from office, would be unduly oppressive;

Now, therefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, it is hereby ordered, that Administrative Order No. 2, dated January 29, 1936, be, as it is hereby, amended so that in lieu of the dispositive part thereof requiring the dismissal from the service of the Honorable Geronimo Paredes another one be entered permitting him to resign from office as Judge of the Court of First Instance of Iloilo effective January 29, 1936.

Done at the City of Manila, Philippines, this 15th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) **MANUEL L. QUEZON**
President of the Philippines

Source: Presidential Museum and Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 78
CREATING A COMMONWEALTH TRIUMPHAL ARCH COMMITTEE

Pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 393, there is hereby created and constituted a committee to be known as the Commonwealth Triumphal Arch Committee. The Committee herein created shall be composed of the following members who shall serve without compensation:

Hon. Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman
Mr. Antonio Toledo, Member
Hon. Juan Posadas, Member
Hon. Hermenegildo Atienza, Member
Mr. Pedro Franco, Member
Mr. Fernando Sison, Member.
Mr. Juan Quintos, Member
Mr. Gil Puyat, Member, and
Mr. Patrocinio Valenzuela, Member and Secretary

The Committee shall take charge of the work relative to the erection of the Commonwealth Triumphal Arch, including the determination of an appropriate design for the Arch, the selection of the most adequate site in the City of Manila in which to erect the same, and the expenditure of the funds appropriated therefor. The Committee is hereby authorized to appoint and organize as many subcommittees as may be necessary to enable said Committee to carry out the work entrusted to it. The Committee shall meet at such times and places as may be designated by its Chairman and shall submit its report and recommendations to the President at the earliest practicable date.

Done at the City of Manila, this 27th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) **MANUEL L. QUEZON**
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 79
EXONERATING MR. RAY HURLEY, CENSUS EXPERT IN THE OFFICE
OF THE PRESIDENT, FROM CERTAIN CHARGES

This case involves an alleged attempt to favor a certain machines corporation in the matter of the purchase of equipment for the Census Office.

Although the allegations were in the nature of mere insinuations and veiled statements I deemed it my duty to order a thorough investigation of the matter in order to ascertain if there has been any willful attempt to defraud the Government or any improper act committed. I therefore appointed Judge Enage to investigate the facts in this case. He has submitted the full record of the proceedings with his comment and recommendation. The Commissioner of Civil Service to whom the whole record was referred has likewise submitted his report.

To summarize, it appears that a certain machines corporation which has dealt in census machines had suggested, while our Census Office was being organized, the appointment of a Census Officer who had served the United States Census Bureau long and creditably to serve as Census Expert or Adviser for the Philippine Government. The man suggested, however, was not appointed. Upon my request the Bureau of Insular Affairs secured for this Government the services of Mr. Ray Hurley who was recommended by the United States Census Bureau. It also appears that while Mr. Hurley was on the way to the Philippines and even before his appointment, a local agent of the business firm in question concerned himself with the proper hotel accommodations for Mr. Hurley and met him on the boat upon arrival; that this same agent made frequent calls on Mr. Hurley, presumably to persuade him as to the merits of the machine he represented; that subsequently Mr. Hurley came to live in the same apartments where the agent in question lived; that Mr. Hurley and Commissioner Festin had serious differences of opinion as to whether certain forms should be used and whether the major portion of the census work should be compiled and tabulated by hand methods or by machine; and that Dr. Victor Buencamino, at some luncheons given by him, had brought together the agent in question, the Census officials and other officers of the Government interested in statistics.

The foregoing facts gave occasion for certain veiled comments as pointed out at the beginning.

It is admitted that some of these happenings are mere coincidences, others are the result of high-powered salesmanship, and still others, such as repeated calls at the office, are in due course of business. The intervention of Dr. Buencamino has been that of a man who has been in the service of the Government, is now employed in one of the government companies and who was interested that accurate statistics for the Census be obtained.

Judge Enage, who conducted a minute investigation of the case, as well as the Commissioner of Civil Service, recommends the exoneration of Mr. Hurley and for that matter Commissioner Festin himself at the beginning of the investigation insisted that it was not his intention to file formal charges against Mr. Hurley.

The particular make of the machine to be secured was not and it is not within the province of Mr. Hurley to decide. This question was entirely within the powers and duties of the Director of the Census, Commissioner Festin.

One thing which has been revealed in the investigation is a spirit of animosity and misunderstanding between Commissioner and Festin and Mr. Hurley, which mutual courtesy, respect and consideration, could have avoided.

I have made a very careful study of the records and I concur in the finding of Judge Enage and the Commissioner of Civil Service that nothing therein establishes the slightest evidence against the honesty and integrity of Mr. Hurley. I, therefore, hereby exonerate him. I regret that careless statements on the part of Commissioner Festin which can be construed as insinuations against the honesty and integrity of Mr. Hurley should have been made causing thereby unjustified temporary mortification to an honest man, an official of the Government of the United States with clean and excellent record, who is serving this Government for the time being purely upon our request and for our exclusive benefit. Knowing intimately as I do Commissioner Festin, I am positive that he had no intention of maligning Mr. Hurley. Commissioner Festin is that type of man who is instinctively suspicious and his mental attitude is reflected in his dealings with people. In a way it is better that this whole matter has been cleared up in a manner that should leave no doubt in the mind of every reasonable person that nothing shadowy has occurred in the transactions alluded to in the allegations of Commissioner Festin. Mr. Hurley is entitled to full and complete exoneration.

Done at the City of Manila, this 27th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 80
REQUIRING AUXILIARY JUSTICE OF THE PEACE DANIEL CORRO OF BARUGO, LEYTE,
TO RESIGN FROM OFFICE

This is an administrative case filed by Vicente Araza against Daniel Corro, Auxiliary Justice of the Peace of Barugo, Leyte. It is alleged that while acting as Justice of the Peace, the respondent, without any trial, acquitted the accused in a certain criminal case for theft of abacá filed by the herein complainant. During the investigation conducted by the Provincial Fiscal of Leyte the respondent admitted the charge but he defended himself on the ground that he believed the defendant had a good defense. The respondent further admitted that in dismissing the case, he did not issue any order to that effect but only noted his action on the criminal docket of the court. It was also established at the hearing that the complainant was not notified of the outcome of the case.

After carefully reviewing the evidence of record, I find that the respondent lacks knowledge of the elementary rules of court proceedings. The mistakes committed by the respondent are undoubtedly due to the fact that he is not a member of the bar. To prevent further miscarriage of justice, it is imperative that the respondent be separated from the service.

In view of the foregoing, and concurring in the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, the respondent, Daniel Corro, is hereby ordered to resign as Auxiliary Justice of the Peace of Barugo, Leyte, immediately upon the receipt of this order.

Done at the City of Manila, this 13th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) **MANUEL L. QUEZON**
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 81
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO ARRANGE FOR AND TAKE CHARGE
OF THE PARTICIPATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
IN THE GOLDEN GATE EXPOSITION.

Whereas an international exposition will be held in San Francisco, California, during the year 1939, to which exposition countries bordering on the Pacific have been particularly invited;

Whereas this exposition offers a valuable opportunity to the Philippines, not only to show its progress and advertise its products, but to cement its friendly feelings towards the United States;

Whereas business, industrial and agricultural elements of the Philippines are desirous of sending their products to this exposition; and

Whereas public funds are not now available for this purpose;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby appoint a committee to be composed of:

Hon. Manuel Roxas, Chairman
Hon. Jorge B. Vargas, Member
Hon. Rafael Alunan, Member
Mr. Vicente Madrigal, Member
Mr. Paul V. Meyer, Member
Hon. Juan Posadas, Member
Mr. Arsenio N. Luz, Member

to take charge of the organization of the Philippine participation in the Golden Gate International Exposition of San Francisco, California, to raise funds for the purpose, through voluntary contributions or otherwise, and to make such other arrangements as may be necessary to insure a worthy and creditable participation in that exposition. This Committee shall have the power to appropriate and authorize the expenditure of the funds that may be raised for the exposition, and shall have authority to require the assistance of departments of the Government to carry out its undertaking.

Done at the City of Manila, this 19th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

(Sgd.) **MANUEL L. QUEZON**
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 82
IN RE: CEFERINO R. DIÑO, FORMER PROVINCIAL TREASURER OF ALBAY

A review of the administrative proceedings instituted against Mr. Ceferino R. Diño, former Provincial Treasurer of Albay, for negligence and indifference in the performance of his duties has disclosed that there was no evidence of dishonesty on his part; that by such separation the public interest has now been duly served; and, that Mr. Diño had to his credit about twenty-nine years continuous service in the Government where he had risen from the rank and file. This record of long service does not seem to be unworthy of consideration, and to deprive him of any benefit accruing under the law from such public service, in addition to the moral stigma attached to his involuntary separation from office would be unduly oppressive;

Now, therefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance, concurred in by the Commissioner of Civil Service and the Auditor General, the dispositive part of Administrative Order No. 68, dated June 3, 1938, be, as it is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

“In view of the foregoing, the respondent, Mr. Ceferino R. Diño, is hereby permitted to resign as Provincial Treasurer of Albay, effective June 15, 1938.”

Done at the City of Manila, this 28th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

(Sgd.) **MANUEL L. QUEZON**
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 83
EXONERATING UNDERSECRETARY OF FINANCE GUILLERMO GOMEZ
FROM THE CHARGES FILED AGAINST HIM IN HIS CAPACITY
AS ACTING INSULAR COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

On September thirtieth, nineteen hundred thirty-eight, one Justo M. Porcuna filed charges against Undersecretary of Finance Guillermo Gomez as Acting Insular Collector of Customs alleging: (1) That he was partial in the decision of certain cases, due to the influence of a Chairman by the name of Uy Khey Tin who was his close personal friend; (2) that he was despotic in his manners towards the public; and (3) that he showed favoritism in making appointments in the Bureau of Customs, giving preference to the natives of his province (Iloilo) and the Visayan provinces generally.

Pursuant to my instructions, these charges were promptly and thoroughly investigated by the Honorable Francisco Enage of my staff. On October twenty-first nineteen hundred thirty-eight, the investigator submitted his report recommending that Undersecretary Gomez be exonerated from all the charges filed against him and that the case be dismissed.

After examining the record of these proceedings, I find the conclusions of the investigation fully supported by the evidence submitted by both parties. I therefore approve the recommendation of the investigator and hereby exonerate Undersecretary Gomez of the charges filed against him.

The most important of the charges presented against Undersecretary Gomez is his alleged partiality in certain cases involving Chinamen. His decisions in these cases were clearly within the law and a legitimate exercise of his official discretion. In all of them Undersecretary Gomez acted in accordance with announced policy of the Department of Finance and the views expressed by the Head of the Department. In all probability, no complaint would have been formulated against Undersecretary Gomez in relation to these cases were it not for the fact that Uy Khey Tin, who posed as his intimate friend, made it appear that he intervened in said cases in behalf of the individuals against whom the Insular Collector of Customs sought to assess unpaid duties and penalties.

There is not the slightest evidence in the record that Uy Khey Tin had in fact influenced Undersecretary Gomez in these cases or that in any event he could sway his judgment in official matters; as a matter of fact, every evidence submitted at the investigation leads to the contrary conclusion, for when Undersecretary Gomez was collector of customs of Iloilo he prosecuted a close relative of Uy Khey Tin and obtained his conviction. If any fault can be found in the conduct of Undersecretary Gomez in the cases mentioned in the complaint, it is that he unwittingly allowed Uy Khey Tin to create the impression among some of his countrymen that he was in a position to influence the decisions of the Insular Collector of Customs. Sometimes, however, it is very difficult for public officials to protect themselves against individuals who have the ability to exploit meaningless outward appearances as indicating intimate and influential relationship. I am convinced that in this case Undersecretary Gomez neither knew nor encouraged the machinations of Uy Khey Tin to create the impression that he enjoyed a close personal relationship with him.

Public officials would do well take pains to protect themselves and protect the public against their false friends. If individuals succeed in creating the impression that they enjoy the confidence of a public official and can exert decisive influence upon his actions, it permits these unscrupulous individuals to exploit unsuspecting persons who are interested in matters pending before such officials. Moreover, when that impression gains currency in the community, it undermines public confidence in the integrity of that Government official and all his actions are clouded by the alleged influence exerted upon him. Not only that, but the public officers are made responsible for many unlawful or improper acts committed by the person who poses as his friend and thereby opens himself to public condemnation. This should be the object of constant concern on the part of Government officials, particularly in the Philippines, considering the readiness with which our people accord significance to appearances and the current belief of the power which friendship can exert upon official conduct.

I have known Undersecretary Gomez for many years as an honest and conscientious public servant. My confidence in him has not been shaken in the least by the evidence submitted in this case. As a proof of my confidence, I have decided to appoint Undersecretary Gomez as Insular Collector of Customs. I have asked him to accept this Office because it is my desire to place in that difficult position the best man available to the Government. This means a personal sacrifice to Undersecretary Gomez and his willingness to accept the responsibility is the best evidence of his patriotism and devotion to the public service.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-third day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines*, 37(4), 85-86.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 84
RESTORING THE NAME OF THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY BAND

The Philippine Military Band shall hereafter be called the Philippine Constabulary Band. For purposes of administration, however, the band shall continue to belong to the Philippine Army.

All orders in conflict herewith are hereby revoked.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines*, 37(5), 107.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 85
AMENDMENT TO AUTHORITY GRANTED TO INSURANCE AND SURETY COMPANIES TO
BECOME SURETIES UPON OFFICIAL RECOGNIZANCES, STIPULATIONS, BONDS,
AND UNDERTAKINGS.

The respective authorities previously granted, under the provisions of Act Numbered Five hundred and thirty-six, as amended by Act Numbered Twenty-two hundred and six, to the China Insurance and Surety Company, Inc., Commonwealth Insurance Company, Far Eastern Surety and Insurance Company, Inc., Fidelity & Surety Company of the Philippine Inlands, “Filipinas” Compañía de Seguros, Luzon Surety Company, Inc., Manila-Compañía de Seguros, Metropolitan Insurance Company, Philippine Guaranty Company, Inc., Provident Insurance Company, Tabacalera Insurance Company, Inc., Visayan Surety and Insurance Corporation, and Yek Tong Lin Fire’s & Marine Insurance Company, Ltd., to become sureties upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings, are hereby amended so as to provide that, hereafter, the total amount of the issued and outstanding immigration bonds of each company shall not, at any time, exceed its admitted assets. In the case of a company having outstanding immigration bonds aggregating more than its admitted assets at the time of the issuance of this Order, no further immigration bonds shall be issued by it until such time as the aggregate of such bonds comes within the limit herein prescribed, and said limit shall not be exceeded thereafter.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-third day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines*, 37(15), 317-318.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 86
AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 71, DATED JUNE 24, 1938, CREATING
AN ADVISORY BODY TO THE NATIONAL RELIEF ADMINISTRATOR

Administrative Order No. 71, dated June 24, 1938, creating an Advisory Body to the National Relief Administrator, is hereby amended to read as follows:

“In order to carry out more effectively the purposes of Executive Order No. 139, creating a National Relief Administration and to aid the National Relief Administrator in the study of problems arising from unemployment, an Advisory Body on Unemployment is hereby constituted and created to be composed of the following:

The National Relief Administrator, Chairman
The Under Secretary of Public Works and Communications, Member
The Under Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, Member
The Under Secretary of Labor, Member
The Assistant Secretary to the President, Member
The Executive Secretary of the Associated Charities of Manila, Member
Three members representing labor

“The Advisory Body shall advise the National Relief Administrator from time to time as to the unemployment situation with a view to reducing unemployment and to aiding those in need of help in public works projects and other works carried out by any branch or agency of the Government.”

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-third day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 87
REQUIRING THAT ALL COMMUNICATIONS IN WRITING INTENDED
FOR THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT BE TRANSMITTED
DIRECTLY TO THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT CONCERNED.

For the purpose of a more convenient, punctual, and regular dispatch of the public business, it is hereby directed that all communications in writing intended for the Executive Department of this Government and relating to public business of whatever kind, including suggestions for legislation, claims, contracts, employment, appointments and removals from office, and pardons, be transmitted directly in the first instance, to the Head of the Department to which the care of the subject-matter of the communications properly belongs.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-third day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 88
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO PASS UPON THE QUALIFICATIONS OF FOREIGN
PHYSICIANS, CONSIDERED AS EXPERTS, WHO DESIRE TO PRACTICE MEDICINE
IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Whereas, under the provision of section two of Act Numbered Four thousand one hundred sixty-three, the examination requirement is not applicable to foreign physicians who, by their special training, are universally known as expert, in their line, nor to those who may be contracted by the Government; and

Whereas several applications have been received from foreign physicians to practice their profession in the Philippines;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, and upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Health and Welfare, do hereby create and constitute a committee to be composed of the Commissioner of Health and Welfare, as Chairman, and the Dean of the College of Medicine of the University of the Philippines and the Chairman of the Board of Medical Examiners, as members. It shall be the duty of this Committee to pass upon the qualifications of foreign physicians who may desire to practice medicine by taking advantage of the provisions of section two of Act Numbered Four thousand one hundred sixty-three, and to submit its findings and recommendations to the Secretary of Public Instruction for appropriate action.

Done at the City of Manila, this sixth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 89
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO DETERMINE THE CAUSE OR CAUSES OF DAMAGE
TO THE NORTH JETTY, PORT OF LEGASPI, ALBAY PROVINCE.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Secretary of Public Works and Communications and the Auditor General, a committee composed of Mr. Jose Paez, as Chairman, and Mr. Ambrosio Magsaysay and Captain Hugh J. Casey, as members, is hereby created for the purpose of determining the cause or causes and the extent of damage to the north jetty at the Port of Legaspi, Albay Province.

It is desired that the Committee make a careful examination of the plans and specifications for this work and conditions at the site of the jetty and submit a report covering its findings at the earliest practicable date.

Done at the City of Manila, this eleventh day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: Presidential Museum and Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 90
REMOVING THE DISQUALIFICATION OF FORMER JUSTICE OF THE PEACE LUCIO JACOB
AND RESTORING HIM TO FULL CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Lucio Jacob, who was dismissed from the office of justice of the peace of Capalonga, Camarines Norte, on July twentieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, and disqualified from holding any public office by the then Governor-General for malfeasance and misfeasance in office, prays that his disqualifications be removed.

The Honorable, the Secretary of Justice, recommends that the petition be granted.

In view thereof, the disqualification imposed upon former Justice of the Peace Lucio Jacob of Capalonga, Camarines Norte, is hereby removed, and he is restored to full civil and political rights.

Done at the City of Manila, this eleventh day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: Presidential Museum and Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 91
DISMISSING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE MARCELO G. RAMOS OF LAS PIÑAS, RIZAL,
AND DISQUALIFYING HIM FROM HOLDING PUBLIC OFFICE.

This is an administrative case filed by the law firm of Feria and La O against Marcelo G. Ramos, justice of the peace of the municipality of Las Piñas, Province of Rizal.

It is alleged in the complaint that the respondent required one Francisco Uy, who figured in a certain automobile accident, to file a bond of two hundred pesos for the latter's temporary release, and that thereafter when the case had already been settled amicably between the parties, he failed to return the said amount when required to do so by Francisco Uy, and only after repeated extensions of time given him to make payment was the respondent able to return the amount of one hundred fifty pesos in instalments, there being still due from the respondent the sum of fifty pesos. During the investigation conducted by the District Judge of Rizal the respondent admitted having received the sum of two hundred pesos, not in the form of a bond, however, but as a simple loan obtained from Francisco Uy sometime after the amicable settlement of the latter's case.

After a careful review of the record of this case, I am fully in accord with the conclusion of the District Judge to the effect that the respondent really exacted the sum of two hundred pesos from Francisco Uy as bond for the latter's provisional release and that thereafter he misappropriated said amount. The documentary evidence squarely corroborates the testimony of the complainant. In the receipt issued by Francisco Uy on May twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, which is countersigned by the respondent, it is stated that the sum of one hundred pesos was received from the respondent as "part payment of the two hundred pesos *deposited* with him." Moreover, in a letter dated July eleventh, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, written by the respondent to the lawyer of Francisco Uy asking said attorney to intercede in his behalf so that he might obtain another period of grace within which to make good his obligation, the respondent gave Francisco Uy "the option to prosecute him" should he fail to pay the balance due on the date promised by him. Even conceding, for the sake of argument, the defense of the respondent that he borrowed the sum of two hundred pesos from Francisco Uy, whom he scarcely knew, through the intervention of a China man whose name he does not even remember, the respondent stands convicted, by his own admission, of extorting a loan from a prospective party litigant before his court. Such conduct is highly censurable, to say the least, and is in my opinion alone sufficient to cause his removal from the service.

It also appears of record that there is pending trial in the Court of First Instance of Rizal an information filed by the provincial fiscal against the respondent for the crime of estafa in that the respondent is alleged to have misappropriated a cash bond of one thousand two hundred pesos for the temporary release of a Chinaman accused in his court of violation of the Opium Law.

I announced my firm determination at the inception of my administration to weed the judiciary of undesirables to the end that the standard of the bench might be raised to the highest level both intellectually and morally. The respondent has by his conduct shown that he is grossly unfit to hold

any position of trust and responsibility and his continuance in office will seriously undermine public confidence in our courts of justice.

In view of the foregoing, and concurring in the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby dismiss Marcelo G. Ramos as justice of the peace of Las Piñas, Rizal, and disqualify him forever from holding public office.

Done at the City of Manila, this eighteenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON

President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 92
DISMISSING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE CIRIACO SAHAGUN OF SAN FELIPE,
ZAMBALES, FROM OFFICE

This is an administrative case filed by Gregorio Abille and two others against Ciriaco Sahagun, justice of the peace of the municipality of San Felipe, Province of Zambales. The complaint contains three counts, namely: (1) That the respondent is not observing regular office hours and that he has collected salary for the various days in which he was absent from January to June nineteen hundred and thirty-eight; (2) that the respondent secured five pesos from Roman Padua allegedly for his expenses in going to the provincial capital to confer with the provincial fiscal to insure the conviction of one Dominador Aranda accused of homicide in criminal case number seven hundred fifty-seven of his court, wherein Padua's son was the victim, and that with the same pretext, he obtained three pesos from Herminio Trapsi, offended party in criminal case number seven hundred fifty-eight of respondent's court, in which Dominador Aranda is accused of physical injuries, both of which cases had already been elevated to the Court of First Instance of Zambales; and (3) that the respondent asked and received several sums of money from one Mariano Abiba in connection with civil case number one hundred seventeen of his court for forcible entry and detainer in which Abiba was the plaintiff, and under the pretext of placing Abiba in possession of the land involved, the respondent ordered Abiba to slaughter a goat for the occasion.

The District Judge who investigated this case found only the second charge to be proven. After carefully going over the evidence of record, I concur in the finding of the District Judge that the first charge has not been substantiated.

In connection with the second charge, I find that the respondent really asked from Padua and Trapsi the sums of money alleged in the complaint which were delivered by Gavino Feria, a close relative of the interested parties, to the chief of police of San Felipe, Zambales, and receipted for by the latter. While in the beginning, the respondent stated that he did not know the source of the money delivered to him by the chief of police, he declared later on that he was requested by Padua and Trapsi to inform the provincial fiscal of certain details of the criminal cases against Dominador Aranda and that the sum of eight pesos was voluntarily given to him by Gavino Feria to defray his expenses for that purpose. It is observed that the respondent did not even seek to enlighten the investigator as to what those details were which he wanted to impress upon the provincial fiscal, nor as to the necessity of his conferring with the provincial fiscal, the records of the cases involved having been elevated already to the Court of First Instance. It is evident that his going to the provincial capital was merely a pretext for his obtaining money from the interested parties.

With respect to the third charge, while there is not enough evidence to show that the respondent collected from Abiba for his own personal use the various amounts alleged in the complaint, there is sufficient evidence to show that he requested Abiba, through the chief of police, to prepare a special dinner for him and his companions when he made an ocular inspection of the land involved in the forcible entry and detainer case pending before his court.

The irregularities committed by the respondent show that he has been utilizing his office as an instrument to exploit those with whom he has official dealings, especially the poor and ignorant. Officials of his type have no reason to continue in the service, particularly in the judiciary, which calls for men of unquestioned honesty and integrity.

In view of the foregoing, and concurring in the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby dismiss Ciriaco Sahagun, justice of the peace of San Felipe, Zambales, from office.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-first day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON

President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 93
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT THE NECESSARY INVESTIGATIONS
AND TO DRAFT REVISED REGULATIONS TO FURTHER INSURE THE SAFETY
OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN THE HANDLING OF EXPLOSIVES AT THE PORT OF
MANILA AND ITS TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM STORAGE MAGAZINES
LOCATED IN THE VICINITY OF THE CITY OF MANILA.

A committee composed of Lieutenant-Colonel Telesforo Martinez, of the Philippine Constabulary, as Chairman, and Captain Enrique Razon, representing the Bureau of Customs, and Mr. Alejandro Villanueva of the Bureau of Public Works, as members, is hereby appointed for the purpose of conducting the necessary investigations and drafting revised regulations to further insure the safety of life and property in the handling of explosives at the Port of Manila and its transportation to and from storage magazines located in the vicinity of the City of Manila. It is desired that the Committee also investigate the advisability of changing the location of existing storage magazines and adopting revised regulations to govern their use.

The Committee is requested to submit a report covering its findings and recommendations at the earliest practicable date.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-first day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 94
REQUIRING PROMPTNESS IN THE DISPATCH BY THE VARIOUS EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENTS OF CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES, ESPECIALLY THOSE INVOLVING THE FOREIGN RELATIONS
OF THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT AND THOSE RELATING TO PETITIONS FROM
PERSONS SEEKING GOVERNMENT PROTECTION AND REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.

My attention has been invited to a very considerable delay in acting upon correspondence addressed by this Office to the various executive departments concerning requests and inquiries from the Office of the United States High Commissioner and from representatives of foreign governments, as well as upon petitions and complaints from private persons and entities seeking Government protection and redress of grievances, and other matters of pressing public interest.

While I am the first to realize the difficulties involved, considering the limitations in personnel and in appropriations as well as the volume of public business transacted in the various departments, I am no less conscious of the imperative need of introducing radical reforms in what have been the deep-rooted defects of the bureaucratic system, by subordinating technicality to efficiency and sacrificing form, whenever necessary, for the sake of quick and thorough results.

It is, therefore, directed that the various executive departments work out a system, such as the use of the telephone instead of formal call-up letters in connection with inquiries into the status of pending cases, whereby all correspondence coming from this Office, especially communications involving the foreign relations of this Government, and those relating to petitions seeking Government protection and redress of grievances, could be dispatched with promptness, compatible with accuracy and the demands of justice.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 95
DESIGNATING BRIGADIER GENERAL VICENTE LIM AS DEPUTY CHIEF
OF STAFF, PHILIPPINE ARMY

Under the authority contained in section twenty-three (*b*) of Commonwealth Act Numbered One, known as the National Defense Act, Brigadier General Vicente Lim is hereby designated as Deputy Chief of Staff, Philippine Army.

Done at the City of Manila, this third day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 96
CREATING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S POLIOMYELITIS COMMITTEE

Whereas every January of each year, since nineteen hundred and thirty-five, the celebration of President Roosevelt's Birthday Ball is held in the Philippines for the purpose of raising funds to control and combat infantile paralysis; and

Whereas, in accordance with the regulations, recently amended, of the National Committee in the United States governing the use of the funds collected in these balls, fifty per cent of the proceeds goes to the National Committee in the United States for research work in poliomyelitis and fifty per cent is retained in the Philippines;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby create a committee to be known as President Roosevelt's Poliomyelitis Committee, for the purpose of handling the funds realized from the holding of such balls. The Committee shall be composed of the following:

Director of Health, Chairman.

Director of Public Welfare, member.

Executive Secretary of the Associated Charities of the Philippines, member.

Medical Officer in Charge of Poliomyelitis Work in the Bureau of Health, Secretary.

This Committee shall decide the manner in which the fund retained in the Philippines shall be expended and shall report to the President of the Philippines at least once a year the details of such expenditures. The funds from the proceeds of the President Roosevelt's Birthday Ball now deposited with the Philippine National Bank under the name of the Commissioner of Health and Welfare shall be turned over to this Committee.

Done at the City of Manila, this thirtieth day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 97

CREATING A COMMITTEE TO MAKE THE NECESSARY STUDIES AND TO SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE NECESSITY OR ADVISABILITY OF (1) EXTENDING THE MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY'S LINES TO THE SOUTH PORT AREA; (2) CONSTRUCTING THE PROPOSED CARGO SHED BETWEEN PIERS 5 AND 7; (3) ESTABLISHING A FENCED CUSTOMS ZONE IN THE SOUTH PORT AREA; AND (4) IMPROVING THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF EXAMINATION AND HANDLING OF CARGO.

A committee composed of Mr. Jose Paez, General Manager of the Manila Railroad Company, as Chairman, and Mr. A. D. Williams, Technical Adviser in the Office of the President, Mr. Alfredo de Leon, Deputy Insular Collector of Customs, Mr. A. T. Sylvester, Acting Chief Designing Engineer, Bureau of Public Works, and Captain Enrique Razon, Manager, Manila Port Terminal, as members, is hereby created and constituted for the purpose of making the necessary studies and of submitting recommendations on the following matters:

- (1) The necessity or advisability of extending the Manila Railroad Company's lines to the South Port Area with special reference to the cost involved and the facilities that will be available in the North Port Area;
- (2) The advisability of constructing the proposed cargo shed between piers five and seven, particularly as it relates to the customs examination and the handling of cargo;
- (3) The advisability of establishing a fenced customs zone in the South Port Area to enable more effective control of cargo handled over the piers and as a measure to prevent smuggling and theft;
- (4) Measures to improve the present system of examination and handling of cargo with a view to relieving congestion on the piers.

This Committee, which shall meet at such places and times as may be designated by the Chairman, is hereby empowered to call on any official, office, branch, or dependency of the Government for such data and assistance as may be required.

In view of the urgent necessity for an early decision on these matters, it is desired that this Committee submit its report as promptly as is practicable.

Done at the City of Manila, this tenth day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 98
AUTHORIZING GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES TO BECOME MEMBERS
OF CONSUMERS' COÖPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

For the purpose of encouraging and promoting the organization of consumers' coöperative associations in the Philippines and the establishment by such associations of consumers' coöperative stores as a means of increasing Filipino participation in the retail trade of the country, and in order that Government officers and employees may coöperate in the establishment of such associations, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby authorize any officer or employee of the different Departments, Bureaus, offices, agencies, and instrumentalities of the National Government and those of the provinces, cities, and municipalities, and other political subdivisions, to become a member in any such association without the necessity of asking for individual permission from the corresponding Head of Department. The authorization herein granted shall not, however, be understood to permit any officer or employee desiring to become a member of a consumers' coöperative association to use official time and property in the organization or administration of such association.

Done at the City of Manila, this thirteenth day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 99
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE ADVISABILITY OF A COMPROMISE
SETTLEMENT OF CASE NO. 2427 OF THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ILOILO,
“IN RE ESTATE OF FRANCISCO R. SANTOS, DECEASED.”

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, I hereby create and constitute a committee to be composed of the Honorable Manuel A. Roxas, Secretary of Finance, as Chairman, the Honorable Jaime Hernandez, Auditor-General, and the Honorable Roman Ozaeta, Solicitor-General, as members, to consider the offer of settlement made by the contestants in case number two thousand four hundred and twenty-seven of the Court of First Instance of Iloilo, “*In re* Estate of Francisco R. Santos, deceased,” in which the Government is one of the beneficiaries, and to recommend the terms and conditions upon which such offer of settlement should be effected, if found proper and advisable. The committee is authorized to meet with the representative or representatives of the said contestants with a view to agreeing upon tentative bases of settlement, and shall submit its findings and recommendations to me within a period of thirty days from this date.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-first day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 100
IN RE ADMINISTRATIVE CASE AGAINST ASSISTANT PROVINCIAL FISCAL
MARIANO G. ALAGAR OF VIGAN, ILOCOS SUR

This is an administrative case against Assistant Provincial Fiscal Mariano G. Alagar of Ilocos Sur. The Honorable, the Secretary of Justice, has found that:

(1) The respondent abused his office by maliciously filing a criminal complaint against Chief of Police Apolonio Quadra and Policeman Severo de la Cruz of Vigan, Ilocos Sur, without any justification whatsoever, motivated solely by revenge because of the refusal of the said policemen to comply with the request of the respondent fiscal not to prosecute two of his friends who had been arrested for certain violations of law;

(2) While acting as an assistant provincial fiscal, the respondent indirectly engaged in the private practice of the law through his brother who was then a mere law student; and

(3) The respondent, while acting as assistant provincial fiscal, intervened in the execution of the sentence rendered in civil case number eight hundred and fifty-one of the court of justice of the peace of Vigan, Ilocos Sur, for which he received compensation.

A review of the record of the case conclusively shows that the respondent committed the following reprehensible acts:

When Clemente de Leon, a friend of the respondent, was arrested for driving an automobile without a license, the respondent went to the office of Chief of Police Apolonio Quadra of Vigan and requested that the case against De Leon be dropped. The chief of police, however, refused to comply with the request.

The day before the trial, Fiscal Alagar again called at the office of the chief of police and made the proposition that if the chief of police would present a motion for the dismissal of the case against Clemente de Leon, he (Alagar) in turn, would present a motion for the dismissal of the criminal case against Policeman Filomeno Avilo who was accused of physical injuries. Chief of Police Quadra also declined this proposition.

During the trial of the case, Fiscal Alagar, who was then present, requested the chief of police to allow him to handle the prosecution. The chief of police, knowing the interest of the fiscal in the case, refused to accede to the proposition.

Clemente de Leon was found guilty by the court of violating the Automobile Law and was fined fifty pesos.

Subsequently, or on January third, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, Fiscal Alagar assisted Clemente de Leon in securing a student license to drive motor vehicles. Although Clemente de Leon was then only sixteen years old, he represented himself in his application as being eighteen years old. This application was sworn to before Fiscal Alagar.

Upon knowing that a license to drive motor vehicles was issued to Clemente de Leon, Chief of Police Quadra went to the office of the district engineer to inform them that Clemente de Leon, who represented himself as being eighteen years old in his application, was only sixteen years old. By virtue

of this information, the district engineer ordered the cancellation of the driver's license of Clemente de Leon.

Fiscal Alagar did not file any criminal action for perjury against Clemente de Leon. On the contrary, it appears that Fiscal Alagar was so incensed by the cancellation of the driver's license of Clemente de Leon that he told Chief of Police Quadra, when he met him: "You pretend to be somebody, you will have yours someday."

The record of the case also discloses that when Benjamin Alias, a friend of Fiscal Alagar, was arrested by Policemen Tomas Avila, Severo de la Cruz, and Corporal Catora of the Constabulary for causing much noise, drawing a knife, and trying to assault the policemen while in a state of drunkenness, Fiscal Alagar again intervened and requested that the case be settled. When his request was not granted, the respondent fiscal threatened Policeman Severo de la Cruz saying that he will also file a complaint against them.

In the morning of January twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, the corresponding criminal complaint was filed with the justice of the peace of Vigan, Ilocos Sur, against Benjamin Alias. A few days later, however, Fiscal Alagar maliciously filed with the Court of First Instance an information charging Policemen Severo de la Cruz and Chief of Police Quadra with the arbitrary detention of Benjamin Alias. The accused were acquitted of this charge.

These acts of Assistant Provincial Fiscal Alagar, together with the fact that he used his office as a means of illegally practising the law profession, have rendered him unfit to remain in his present position. A person who uses his office as a means of serving his friends and of wreaking vengeance upon his enemies, and who looks upon it, not as a public trust, but as a source of private profit, has no place in the public service.

In view thereof, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Honorable, the Secretary of Justice, Assistant Provincial Fiscal Mariano G. Alagar of Ilocos Sur is hereby ordered dismissed from the public service, for cause.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON

President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 101

EXTENDING TO OCTOBER 31, 1939, THE PERIOD WITHIN WHICH THE COMMITTEE
CREATED TO STUDY THE ADVISABILITY OF A COMPROMISE SETTLEMENT OF CASE
NO. 2427 OF THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ILOILO, "IN RE ESTATE
OF FRANCISCO R. SANTOS, DECEASED," MAY SUBMIT ITS FINDINGS
AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The period of thirty days fixed in Administrative Order Numbered Ninety-nine, dated July twenty-first, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, within which the Committee created by said Administrative Order to study the advisability of a compromise settlement of case number two thousand four hundred twenty-seven of the Court of First Instance of Iloilo, "In re Estate of Francisco B. Santos, deceased," may submit its findings and recommendations, is hereby extended to October thirty-first, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine.

Administrative Order Numbered Ninety-nine is hereby amended accordingly.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 102
REPRIMANDING PROVINCIAL TREASURER SATURNINO DAVID OF LAGUNA

This is an administrative case filed by the municipal mayor of Santa Cruz, Laguna, against Mr. Saturnino David, provincial treasurer of Laguna, who is charged with removing the water meters installed in the provincial courthouse, the provincial high school building, and the provincial jail, without authority.

It appears that on December fourteenth, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, the respondent submitted a petition, through the Waterworks Board of which he was the chairman, to the municipal council of Santa Cruz, asking that the method of collection for the municipal water service in the provincial courthouse, the provincial high school building, and the provincial jail be changed from actual consumption basis to a flat rate basis for each building. In spite of the favorable recommendation of the Waterworks Board, the municipal council of Santa Cruz, on February sixth, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, denied the said petition. This action of the municipal council was approved by the provincial board on February twenty-third, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven. Nevertheless, the respondent, on or about July seventeenth, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, ordered the removal of the water meters installed in the said buildings.

The respondent admits having ordered the removal of the water meters, as charged, but states that he did so because he saw no reason for the application of different bases of collection for water service in the different public buildings, stating, in this connection, that the capitol building is charged on the flat rate basis.

It is evident that the respondent acted not only without authority but in open disregard of the decision of the municipal council of Santa Cruz, Laguna. If he believed that the action of the municipal council and the provincial board was irregular, he should have asked for a reconsideration of his petition or appealed to the higher authorities for redress. Instead of doing this, he took the law in his hands. There is, however, the mitigating circumstance in favor of the respondent that he was motivated by the desire to save the provincial government from what he considered an excessive or unjust charge and at the same time to correct what he also considered to be a violation of waterworks regulations; namely, the lack of uniformity of basis in the collection for water service in different public buildings. Moreover, the respondent did not profit therefrom, the loss to the municipality in income becoming a saving to the province in expenditure.

In view of the foregoing, and concurring in the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance, the respondent, Saturnino David, provincial treasurer of Laguna, is hereby reprimanded and warned that the commission of a similar irregularity in the future will be more severely dealt with.

Done at the City of Manila, this eleventh day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 103
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE MATTER OF THE USE OF RIVERS
IN THE PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA

The closing and partial obstruction of many streams in the Province of Pampanga, and their conversion into fishponds, have been a constant source of controversies and the cause of numerous complaints. Information is conflicting not only regarding the use to which these streams are dedicated but also regarding the right to the use of said streams by the persons actually using them. This condition of affairs has been responsible for much of the unrest in the Province of Pampanga.

For the purpose of determining the facts above-referred to, so that a definite policy may be adopted in connection therewith, a committee is hereby created to be composed of the respective representatives of the Secretary of Justice, the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, and the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, which committee shall forthwith investigate and report on the following:

- (1) The status of all the rivers and streams in the Province of Pampanga, in order to determine whether they are of private or of public ownership;
- (2) The claims of private parties to any of them, attaching to the report copies of the pertinent papers, documents, contracts, and a memorandum of the decisions of the competent courts or the laws applicable thereto;
- (3) The value or importance of said rivers or streams for the conservation of the natural resources, indicating which of them are navigable, floatable or convenient for public use;
- (4) The advisability of opening any of them, if closed, for river control purposes and for navigation or for fishing; and
- (5) The necessity of adopting administrative measures or legislation to carry out the policy of keeping open such rivers and streams, whether of private or of public ownership, as may be necessary to promote and safeguard the public interest.

The Committee shall act under the direct supervision of the Secretary of Justice, through whom the report should be submitted to me, with his comments thereon.

Done in the City of Manila, Philippines, this eighteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 104
AUTHORIZING THE RIZAL SURETY AND INSURANCE COMPANY TO BECOME
A SURETY UPON OFFICIAL RECOGNIZANCES, STIPULATIONS, BONDS,
AND UNDERTAKINGS.

Whereas section one of Act Numbered Five hundred thirty-six, as amended by Act Numbered Two thousand two hundred six, provides that whenever any recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking conditioned for the faithful performance of any duty or of any contract made with any public authority, national, provincial, municipal, or otherwise, or of any undertaking, or for doing or refraining from doing anything in such recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking specified, is, by the laws of the Philippines or by the regulations or resolutions of any public authority therein, required or permitted to be given with one surety or with two or more sureties, the execution of the same or the guaranteeing of the performance of the condition thereof shall be sufficient when executed or guaranteed solely by any corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines, having power to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust, and to execute and guarantee bonds or undertakings in judicial proceedings and to agree to the faithful performance of any contract or undertaking made with any public authority;

Whereas said section further provides that no head of department, court, judge, officer, board, or body executive, legislative, or judicial shall approve or accept any corporation as surety on any recognizance, stipulation, bond, contract, or undertaking, unless such corporation has been authorized to do business in the Philippines in the manner provided by the provisions of said Act No. 536, as amended, nor unless such corporation has by contract with the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines been authorized to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings; and

Whereas the Rizal Surety and Insurance Company is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and fulfills the conditions prescribed by said Act Numbered Five hundred thirty-six, as amended;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law, hereby authorize the Rizal Surety and Insurance Company to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings in such manner and under such conditions as are provided by law, except that the total amount of immigration bonds that it may issue shall not, at any time, exceed its admitted assets.

Done at the City of Manila, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 105
SUSPENDING HONORABLE AGUSTIN PINTANG, PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF ISABELA

Pending the final determination of the criminal case filed against Honorable Agustin Pintang, provincial governor of Isabela, for the crime of swindling, and to prevent the possible exercise of official authority to oppress, intimidate, or coerce prospective witnesses against him, I hereby order his immediate suspension from office.

Done at the City of Manila, this second day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 106
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND RECOMMEND TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES THE SUSPENSION, EITHER WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY,
OF THE EIGHT-HOUR LABOR LAW.

For the purpose of making a study and report on the advisability of suspending, and the terms and conditions of such suspension, until the date of the adjournment of the next regular session of the National Assembly, either wholly or partially, the operation of Commonwealth Act Numbered Four hundred forty-four, commonly known as the Eight-Hour Labor Law, in accordance with the provisions of Commonwealth Act Numbered Four hundred ninety-four, a Committee is hereby created to be composed of the following:

Honorable Jose Avelino, Secretary of Labor, Chairman.
Honorable Roman Ozaeta, Solicitor-General, member.
Mr. Gregorio Anonas, General Manager, National Development Company, member.
Mr. Vicente Madrigal, President, Philippine Chamber of Commerce, member.
Mrs. Asuncion Perez, Executive Secretary, Associated Charities of Manila, member.

The Committee herein created shall meet at such times and places as may be designated by its Chairman and shall submit its report and recommendations to the President as soon as practicable.

Done at the City of Manila, this second day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 107
CREATING AN EMERGENCY CONTROL BOARD

By virtue of the authority vested in me under the Constitution and under Commonwealth Act Numbered Four hundred ninety-eight, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby establish a board, to be known as the Emergency Control Board, to be composed of the Honorable Benigno S. Aquino, Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, as Chairman; the Honorable Jorge B. Vargas, Secretary to the President, as Vice-Chairman; and the Honorable Rafael E. Alunan, Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Manuel Rosas, Secretary of Finance, the Honorable Jose Abad Santos, Secretary of Justice, the Honorable Mariano J. Cuenco, Secretary of Public Works and Communications, and the Honorable Jose Avelino, Secretary of Labor, as members. The Honorable Benito Razon will act as Executive Officer of the Board.

The Board is hereby authorized and directed to formulate, for the consideration and approval of the President, the policies and the rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of the aforesaid Commonwealth Act Numbered Four hundred ninety-eight.

Done at the City of Manila, this second day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 108
IN THE MATTER OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION
OF GOVERNOR RAMON SAMONTE OF CAVITE

This is an administrative case against Governor Ramon Samonte of Cavite, the charge being that in suspending the municipal mayors of Cavite, Tanza, and Imus, on October seventh, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, he committed an illegal act and was guilty of abuse of authority and arbitrariness.

It appears that on the twentieth of September, nineteen-hundred and thirty-nine, the Secretary of the Interior issued a circular telegram to all governors advising them of the provisions of Commonwealth Act Numbered Four hundred ninety-two and stating that no new election inspectors should be appointed except for the purpose of filling vacancies. On October seventh, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, the municipal mayors of Cavite and Imus, the former after consulting the provincial fiscal, and pursuant to nominations made by the authorized local representative of the National Directorate of the Nationalist Party, appointed one new Nationalist election inspector in each election precinct in their respective municipalities in substitution of one of the two Nationalist inspectors in the last election, under the authority of section seventy-four of the Election Code. The municipal mayor of Tanza extended an appointment as poll clerk for a certain election precinct, which position was not vacant at the time. Governor Samonte, upon being informed of these facts, on his own initiative and without the knowledge or authority of the Secretary of the Interior, ordered the immediate suspension of the mayors above referred to, such suspension to continue until seven o'clock in the evening of the same day, October seventh.

The respondent admits having suspended the aforesaid mayors, but justifies his act upon the ground that he has authority therefor under section eighty of the Election Code, which permits the immediate suspension of any officer who shall not comply with an order of any competent authority relative to the appointment of inspectors or poll clerks.

The explanation given by Governor Samonte for his action in the premises is not satisfactory. The authority given in section eighty of the Election Code cannot be exercised by the provincial governor, because under section two of the Code, it is only the Secretary of the Interior who may suspend recalcitrant officers and appoint temporary substitutes. A provincial governor has no authority, under the Election Code, to suspend even a recalcitrant official.

In view thereof, I find that Governor Ramon Samonte of Cavite, in the case of the suspension of the municipal mayors of Cavite, Imus, and Tanza on October seventh, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, acted with abuse of authority and arbitrariness. The period of suspension which he has already undergone is, however, considered a sufficient penalty for the offense committed by him. Hence, his reinstatement in the office of provincial governor of Cavite is hereby ordered.

Done at the City of Manila, this twentieth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 109
CREATING A JOINT EDUCATIONAL SURVEY COMMITTEE

Whereas the Constitution enjoins upon the Government the duty of establishing and maintaining a complete and adequate system of public education;

Whereas every year the Government has been confronted with the problem of adequately financing the public schools as shown by the fact that the National Assembly has to appropriate annually emergency funds for school purposes; and

Whereas it is for the best interest of the public service that a definite program be adopted regarding the support and maintenance of our public schools;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby constitute and create a committee, to be known as the Joint Educational Survey Committee, which shall be composed of the following and such other officials or persons as the President may designate from time to time:

The Secretary of Public Instruction, Chairman;
The Secretary of Finance, member;
The Chairman, Committee of Public Instruction, National Assembly, member;
The Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, National Assembly, member;
The Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, National Assembly, member;
The Commissioner of the Budget, member; and
The Director of Education, member.

It shall be the duty of the Committee to make a thorough survey of existing educational methods, curricula, and facilities, to formulate plans and measures to enable the Government to maintain a public school system in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution, and to recommend such changes and modifications in the present ways of financing public education as the economic resources of the country may justify.

The Committee is hereby authorized to call upon any Department, Bureau, office, instrumentality, or agency of the Government for such information and assistance as it may deem necessary and to conduct public hearings.

The Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairman at such times and places as may be designated by him and shall submit its report and recommendations to the President of the Philippines at the earliest practicable date.

Done at the City of Manila, this third day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fourth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 110
CREATING AN ADVISORY BODY ON UNEMPLOYMENT

For the purpose of assisting the Secretary of Labor in the study of problems arising from unemployment, an Advisory Body on Unemployment is hereby constituted and created to be composed of the following:

Commissioner of Health and Welfare, Chairman;
Assistant Secretary to the President, member;
Undersecretary of Public Works and Communications, member;
Executive Secretary of the Associated Charities of Manila, member; and
Three members representing labor.

The Advisory Body shall advise the Secretary of Labor from time to time as to the unemployment situation with a view to reducing unemployment and to aiding those in need of help in public works projects and other works carried out by any branch or agency of the Government.

Administrative Order Numbered Seventy-one, dated June twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and its amendatory Administrative Order Numbered Eighty-six, dated January twenty-third, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, are hereby repealed.

Done at the City of Manila, this seventeenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 111

AUTHORIZING THE SALE OF THE THIRD LOT OF THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT BONDS, VALUED AT ₱500,000, WHICH WAS POSTPONED INDEFINITELY BY VIRTUE OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 29, DATED NOVEMBER 25, 1936.

Whereas, by virtue of Administrative Order Numbered Twenty-nine, dated November twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred thirty-six, the issue of the third lot of Commonwealth bonds to be made on December first, nineteen hundred thirty-six, pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Three thousand seven hundred eleven, in relation with Administrative Order Numbered Six, dated February twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred thirty-six, in the amount of five hundred thousand pesos, was postponed indefinitely;

Whereas the Metropolitan Water District Board, on the thirteenth day of November, nineteen hundred thirty-nine, by Resolution Numbered Eighty-three, duly adopted and approved by the Secretary of Finance, and pursuant to the provisions of section five of Act Numbered Two thousand eight hundred thirty-two, as amended by Act Numbered Four thousand seventy-nine, has recommended that the issuance of the said lot of Commonwealth bonds in the amount of five hundred thousand pesos to purchase an equivalent par value of Metropolitan Water District bonds be made on April first, nineteen hundred forty;

Whereas the said Metropolitan Water District Board in the same resolution requests further that the said bonds be made payable semiannually and to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, instead of 5 per cent per annum as previously authorized;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Three thousand seven hundred eleven, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, hereby authorize the sale on April first, nineteen hundred forty, of the third lot of the bonds of the Government of the Commonwealth valued at five hundred thousand pesos originally scheduled to be sold on December first, nineteen hundred thirty-six, to purchase an equivalent amount at par of bonds of the Metropolitan Water District, said bonds to be paid semiannually and to bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, instead of 5 per cent per annum as previously authorized.

Done at the City of Manila, this twentieth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 112
REPRIMANDING GERVASIO RAMIREZ, PROVINCIAL TREASURER OF TARLAC,
FOR NEGLIGENCE

This is an administrative case against Mr. Gervasio Ramirez, former provincial treasurer of Pampanga and now of Tarlac, arising from the malversation of funds amounting to seventeen thousand eight hundred seventeen pesos and eighty-one centavos, discovered on December seventh, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, in the office of the provincial treasurer of Pampanga, for which his cashier, Mr. Celestino Santos, was sentenced to imprisonment and dismissed from the Government service. The respondent was found to be free from liability, either criminal or civil, but the Auditor General is of the opinion that his failure to take up the idle coins in the hands of his cashier, in violation of section four (*e*) of the Manual of Instructions to Provincial and Municipal Treasurers, rendered possible the misappropriation of the funds in question.

The record of the case fully supports the finding of the Auditor General that the respondent has really been negligent in that he failed to take up excess cash in the hands of his cashier, which, according to the daily cash reports submitted by the provincial auditor to the provincial treasurer, were not only remaining stationary but were increasing periodically. It appears, however, that the provincial auditor never called the attention of the respondent to the excessive stock of coins in the cashier's hands until December third, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and all reports of examination submitted to the respondent by the provincial auditor revealed no shortage or other irregularities such as to arouse the respondent's suspicion, and the Secretary of Finance contends that if the coins were intact, as they were in fact certified by the auditor's examiner, the question as to whether such coins should remain in the cashier's hands or should be kept by the treasurer himself, is of minor importance. The Secretary of Finance also submits the respondent's long years of faithful and satisfactory service to the Government, in mitigation of the latter's offense.

In view of the foregoing, and concurring in the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance, the respondent, Gervasio Ramirez, provincial treasurer of Tarlac, is hereby admonished to be more careful and thorough hereafter in the performance of his official duties and warned that a repetition of this, or the commission by him of a similar irregularity in the future, will be more severely dealt with.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 113

DISMISSING THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HONORATO DE LEON, OF MANKAYAN,
KIBUNGAN, AND BAKUN, MOUNTAIN PROVINCE, FOR CAUSE.

This is an administrative case against Honorato de Leon, justice of the peace of the municipal districts of Mankayan, Kibungan, and Bakun, Mountain Province, for immorality and abuse of authority, filed by Cayatoc Gayongan, former chief of police of Mankayan.

It appears that one Eulalia Gatmen, with the help of the herein complainant who was then the chief of police of Mankayan, Mountain Province, filed a complaint against the respondent for nonsupport, but in a sworn statement dated December twenty-second, nineteen hundred thirty-seven, she withdrew her complaint stating that the respondent is not the father of her child. Subsequently, on May twentieth, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, Dionisio Gatmen, the father of Eulalia Gatmen, filed a complaint against the respondent, and a confidential investigation conducted by the Philippine Constabulary confirmed his allegation that the respondent is the father of Eulalia's child. Sometime in June, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, the herein complainant addressed a letter to the Office of the President of the Philippines, charging the respondent with: (1) Immorality, in connection with his illicit relations with Eulalia Gatmen; (2) abuse of authority, in connection with a criminal case filed against the sister of Eulalia Gatmen; and (3) unsympathetic attitude towards the people of Mankayan. On August tenth, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, Dionisio Gatmen withdrew his complaint, but during the investigation of the complaint filed by Cayatoc Gayongan, Eulalia Gatmen appeared and testified as to her relationship with the respondent.

From the evidence of record, it is clearly established that the respondent had maintained illicit relations with Eulalia Gatmen out of which clandestine union a child was born. The fourteen letters addressed to Eulalia Gatmen supposedly signed by the servant of the respondent have been proved to be in the latter's handwriting. These letters show that the respondent is the father of the child of Eulalia Gatmen, that he had been sending her money, and that he merely used the name of his servant to hide his identity.

With respect to the charge of abuse of authority, the evidence shows that Brigida Calderon was arrested at Mankayan on December eighteenth, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, upon a complaint for theft filed against her by counsel for the respondent. After the issuance of the warrant of arrest, the respondent left for Baguio, where he had an interview with Eulalia Gatmen, as a result of which interview Eulalia Gatmen withdrew her original complaint on December twenty-second, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven. After the withdrawal of the complaint of Eulalia Gatmen, the respondent returned to Mankayan and it was only then that Brigida Calderon was released on bail. The case against Brigida Calderon was dropped by the herein respondent upon petition of the supposed offended party. It is evident, therefore, that the arrest of Brigida Calderon was concocted in order to bring pressure to bear upon her sister, Eulalia Gatmen, so that the latter will withdraw her complaint against the respondent, as she did in fact retract her charges. The defense of the respondent that counsel moved for the dismissal of the case because the parents of Brigida have paid him forty pesos for the

watch stolen, deserves no credit as the petition for dismissal made no mention of the alleged amicable settlement and Brigida's father emphatically denied having paid anything to the respondent.

The Secretary of Justice submits that the respondent has shown himself unfit to further discharge the duties of his office and invites attention to the scandal created by the liaison between the respondent and Eulalia Gatmen as shown by the several complaints filed not only by numerous residents of Mankayan but also by the mayor and councilors thereof, against the conduct of the respondent. Irrespective of whether or not it is accompanied with scandal, immorality can not be tolerated among the members of the judiciary who, like Cesar's wife, must not only be virtuous, but also above reproach. I also agree with the Secretary of Justice that the actuations of the respondent in the criminal case against Brigida Calderon show that the respondent would readily abuse his judicial prerogatives in the furtherance of his personal ends.

In view of the foregoing, and concurring in the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, the respondent, Honorato de Leon, justice of the peace of the municipal districts of Mankayan, Kibungan, and Bakun, Mountain Province, is hereby removed from the service for cause, effective as of December tenth, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, the date of his suspension from office.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 114
SUSPENDING REGISTER OF DEEDS MAURO VALENCIANO OF THE PROVINCE
OF ALBAY FOR NEGLIGENCE

This is an administrative case against Mauro Valenciano, register of deeds for the Province of Albay, arising out of the embezzlement of the sum of four hundred nineteen pesos and ninety-five centavos by Pablo R. Leopando, senior clerk and cashier in the office of the respondent, for which act the latter has already been dismissed from the service.

After going over the records of the case, I find that the respondent is guilty of negligence in that he failed to turn over his collection during the month of July to the Insular Treasurer immediately at the end of said month as required by Circular Numbered Forty-nine of the General Land Registration Office, dated May thirteenth, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, in relation to Circular Numbered One hundred forty-nine, dated January twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, of the Auditor General, which negligence rendered possible the misappropriation by his senior clerk of the amount in question. The explanation of the respondent that the delay was due to the pressure of other work is not satisfactory, as it is his first duty to turn over his collection to the Insular Treasurer at the end of each month in preference to his other duties.

In view of the foregoing, and concurring in the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, the respondent, Mauro Valenciano, register of deeds for the Province of Albay, is hereby suspended from office for a period of ten (10) days without pay, and warned that the commission of a similar offense will be dealt with more severely.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 115
REPRIMANDING PROVINCIAL TREASURER BALDOMERO PEREZ OF ILOCOS NORTE
AND FINING HIM ONE MONTH'S PAY

This is an administrative case filed by the Auditor General against Baldomero Perez, now provincial treasurer of Ilocos Norte, charging him with misappropriation of public funds for having caused to be paid to himself on various occasions, in his former capacity as provincial treasurer of Cagayan, on account of salaries and auto allowances, amounts not yet earned or in excess of what was legally due him, totalling ₱575.00.

It appears that on March 24 and 29, 1937, while the respondent was in Manila on official business, he drew in favor of himself two counter checks for ₱175.00 and ₱50.00, respectively, which the Auditor General considered to have been drawn against his salary as provincial treasurer and assessor for the second half of that month, but after his return to his station at Cagayan, the respondent received in usual course his full salary for the second half of said month, thus overpaying himself the amounts of the two checks in the total sum of ₱225.00; that on August 4 and 9, 1937, the respondent again issued two counter checks for ₱165.00 and ₱135.00, respectively, in favor of himself in Manila, which the Auditor General also considered to have been drawn against his salary account, but upon his return to Cagayan, the respondent collected the sum of ₱360.00 for his salary during said month, thus receiving ₱200.00 in excess of the amount due him as salary for said month; that on October 22, 1937, the respondent also issued in his favor in Manila another counter check for ₱100.00, but upon his return to Cagayan, he recollected his full salary for the second half of said month, resulting in an overpayment to him of ₱100.00; and that the respondent collected his automobile allowance for the month of October, 1937, at the rate of ₱105.00, after he had been informed of the provisions of Executive Order No. 112, series of 1937, under which the rate of his allowance was impliedly reduced to ₱80.00, effective September 1, 1937, and further failed to refund the amount of ₱25.00 in his automobile allowance for the month of September, 1937, which he had previously collected, until his attention was called thereto by the Department of Finance. It appears, however, that all the overpayments made to the respondent have already been refunded by him.

The respondent denies that the issuance by him of the counter checks in question resulted in the overpayments of salaries and automobile allowances, and he alleges that not only his salary as provincial treasurer and assessor should he considered in determining whether he had overpaid himself or not, but also his salaries and commissions as agent of the Philippine National Bank as well as his automobile allowance for excess travel. From the evidence of record, it appears that the counter checks issued by him in the months of March and August, 1937, do not show the purpose for which they were drawn, but when the checks were finally taken up after considerable delay in the account of the respondent, they were not charged against his automobile allowance and commissions but were debited instead to accounts payable, which is highly anomalous since, under accounting instructions, accounts payable cannot be debited unless they have been previously credited. With reference to the check for ₱100.00 issued by him on October 22, 1937, which he alleged had been drawn to cover a part only

of his excess automobile allowance, it appears that he had not yet submitted to the Department of Finance on or before that date any request for authority to pay his excess travel. In connection with the overpayment of ₱50.00 in the respondent's automobile allowance for September and October, 1937, it appears that the provincial bookkeeper called the attention of the respondent to the provisions of Executive Order No. 112 before preparing his automobile allowance voucher for October, contrary to the respondent's allegation that he was not aware of the provisions of said Executive Order, but there is the mitigating circumstance that the automobile allowance previously authorized for the respondent had not been expressly reduced and the excess was actually covered by his official travel.

The Secretary of Finance is of the opinion that the evidence is not sufficiently conclusive to substantiate the charge of misappropriation, although it clearly shows that the respondent is guilty of grave misconduct and flagrant violation of accounting and auditing regulations.

In view of the foregoing, and concurring in the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance, the respondent, Baldomero Perez, Provincial Treasurer of Ilocos Norte, is hereby fined one month's pay, severely reprimanded and warned that the commission by him of similar irregularities in the future, will be sufficient cause for his dismissal from the service.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 116
REQUIRING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE JORGE C. CASCAYAN OF VILLAREAL, SAMAR,
TO RESIGN FROM OFFICE

This is an administrative case against Jorge C. Cascayan, justice of the peace of Villareal, Samar, filed by Graciano Holares, chief of police of the same municipality.

The Judge of the Court of First Instance of Samar who investigated the case found the respondent guilty of the following charges: (1) That without legal justification, the respondent refused to docket a criminal complaint for malicious mischief against one Mariano Pintero filed by the herein complainant; (2) that the respondent refused to admit a complaint for resistance to a person in authority filed by a member of the local police against one Donato Gelbuy; (3) that in a case for violation of municipal ordinance prohibiting the sale of rotten foodstuffs, the respondent imposed a collective fine of five pesos upon all of the five accused, notwithstanding the clear provision of the ordinance that every person guilty of violation thereof shall pay a fine of not less than five pesos but not more than ten pesos; and (4) that in a case of qualified trespass to dwelling, the respondent sentenced the defendant to ten days' imprisonment upon plea of guilty, despite the fact that the respondent was aware that he lacked jurisdiction over the matter. After a careful review of the record, I cannot but agree with the Secretary of Justice that the respondent has shown ignorance of the elementary law affecting directly the performance of his official duties, such as to demonstrate his unfitness for the position he occupies.

In view of the foregoing, and concurring in the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, the respondent, Jorge C. Cascayan, is hereby required to tender his resignation as justice of the peace of Villareal, Samar, immediately upon receipt of this Order.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 117
SUSPENDING ISIDRO J. SISON, CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF CEBU,
FOR FAILURE TO PAY JUST DEBT

This is an administrative case against Isidro J. Sison, Chief of the Fire Department of the City of Cebu, for willful failure to pay a just debt.

It appears that on January 1, 1936, the respondent executed a promissory note for ₱120.00 with interest at 1% a month, the interest payable on the first day of each month, in favor of the Firemen's Relief Association of the City of Manila, payable within six months after the date thereof, or on July 1, 1936. In spite of several letters demanding payment, the respondent has not paid a single centavo on his note, either on account of the principal or the interest thereon. On May 5, 1939, in compliance with a requirement from the Commissioner of Civil Service to show cause why administrative disciplinary action should not be taken against him, the respondent admitted his indebtedness and expressed his willingness to pay his debt in installment of ₱2.00 a month, explaining that his failure to honor his obligation is due to the needs of his large family. The Commissioner of Civil Service is not satisfied with the explanation of the respondent and invites attention to the fact that it took the respondent three years within to show his desire to fulfill his obligation and only after a complaint was filed against him.

In view of the foregoing, the respondent, Isidro J. Sison, Chief of the Fire Department of the City of Cebu, is hereby suspended from office for five (5) days and warned that the commission by him of a similar offense in the future will be more severely dealt with. It is further ordered that he settle his obligation with the Firemen's Relief Association of the City of Manila within six months from the date hereof.

Done at the City of Manila, this 10th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: Presidential Museum and Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 – 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 118
DISMISSING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE DEOGRACIAS BUNYI OF MANDALUYONG, RIZAL

This is an administrative case against Deogracias Bunyi, Justice of the Peace of Mandaluyong, Rizal, who is charged by Atty. Jose Topacio Nueno with: (1) bribery; (2) maliciously issuing a search warrant; (3) maliciously delaying the approval of bonds; and (4) grave abuse of authority.

No evidence was submitted in support of the charge of bribery but the remaining charges were sufficiently proven during the investigation. It appears that on August 3, 1939, one Benjamin Raymundo and a municipal policeman executed affidavits before the respondent stating that they knew that Eugenio Raymundo and Maria Torres, wife of Benjamin Raymundo, were having illicit intercourse in the latter's house at Mandaluyong. On the strength of these affidavits, he issued on the same day what he denominated as a "search warrant" but which in reality was an order for the arrest of Maria Torres and her alleged paramour. Accordingly, Maria and Eugenio were arrested at five o'clock in the morning of August 5, 1939 and brought to the municipal building. Between nine and ten o'clock that morning, the complainant, who was engaged as counsel for Maria Torres, arrived at the municipal building to bail her out, but the respondent told the complainant that no complaint had yet been filed and forthwith left the municipal building. When the complainant returned with Maria's father, Jose Torres, at eleven o'clock that same morning, the respondent again refused to approve the bond for the release of the accused alleging that he held office only in the afternoon, and even went to the extent of ordering the arrest of the complainant for allegedly slandering him. The respondent also refused to accept the bond in the afternoon inasmuch as, according to him, he had already authorized the Justice of the Peace of Pasig or any other Justice of the Peace or Judge of First Instance to accept it. As a result, Maria Torres was illegally detained in jail until noon of August 7, 1939, when the respondent finally decided to approve her bond upon learning that the present complaint had been filed against him.

The issuance of the order for the arrest of Maria Torres and Eugenio Raymundo was not only irregular but highly unwarranted as there was no complaint filed against them before the respondent. The respondent himself frankly admitted that he issued the order just to help Benjamin Raymundo secure evidence against his wife, Maria Torres, and her supposed paramour. The respondent's behavior in delaying the approval of the bond of Maria Torres may be attributed to no other reason than that in an administrative case filed against him by the herein complainant in behalf of one Beatriz Claudio, Maria's father was one of the witnesses against him. In another case the respondent also delayed the approval of the appeal bond filed by one Egmidio Crespo, because the latter had previously filed an administrative complaint against him for partiality.

After carefully going over the evidence of record, I agree with the Secretary of Justice that the respondent is unfit to continue discharging the duties of his office in view of his propensity to utilize his position to wreak vengeance upon his enemies.

In view of the foregoing, and concurring in the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, the respondent, Deogracias Bunyi, is hereby removed from office as Justice of the Peace of Mandaluyong, Rizal, for cause.

Done at the City of Manila, this 25th day of January, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:
(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168*]. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 119
DISMISSING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE ISIDORO IBAY OF URDANETA, PANGASINAN,
FOR CAUSE

This is an administrative case arising out of three separate complaints against Isidoro Ibay, Justice of the Peace of Urdaneta, Pangasinan, for alleged irregularities in office.

After due investigation, the Secretary of Justice found the respondent guilty of the charges as follows:

(1) In Criminal Case No. 3065 for robbery with physical injuries filed before his court, the respondent dismissed the case without prejudice to the filing of a complaint for less serious physical injuries. However, the complaint subsequently filed (Criminal Case No. 3077) was not for less serious physical injuries, but for robbery, and the respondent, after docketing the complaint, without apparently knowing the crime charged therein, issued a warrant of arrest for the crime of physical injuries. This irregularity was aggravated by the fact that after the arrest of the defendants, they were provisionally released after filing a bond which did not bear the respondent's signature. Moreover, the respondent appears to have dismissed the case for failure of the offended party to prosecute without a formal order to that effect.

(2) In Criminal Case No. 3029 for less serious physical injuries, the respondent dismissed the complaint without prejudice to the filing of another complaint for slight physical injuries. The latter crime being necessarily included in the former, the respondent should have proceeded with the trial of the case upon the basis of the offense proven by the evidence for the prosecution.

(3) The respondent was found to be residing at Villasis without proper permission, in violation of Circular No. 12, series of 1938, of the Department of Justice requiring justices of the peace to reside in their respective jurisdictions, except when otherwise permitted by the Department or by the District Judge.

(4) The respondent also falsified public documents by certifying that he solemnized a certain marriage on April 7, 1937, when the marriage certificate was merely signed by the parties in his absence, and by invariably stating in his time record that he held office from 9:00 to 11:00 a.m. and from 3:00 to 4:00 p.m. from February to May, 1939, when on several occasions within the period mentioned he was attending to his private cases in the Court of First Instance at Lingayen. According to the minutes of the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan it usually opened sessions at eight thirty o'clock in the morning and it was physically impossible for the respondent, assuming his cases were heard first, to be back by nine o'clock at Urdaneta which is forty-five kilometers away and separated from Lingayen by a wide river which could be crossed only by means of a ferry. Moreover, the respondent's explanation that "it was only for the sake of formality and uniformity of time in the daily time record" that he made the entries in question, is a clear admission of guilt.

After carefully going over the evidence of record, I agree with the findings of the Secretary of Justice as well as with his observations that the respondent lacks the honesty and sense of responsibility

which a man in his position should have, and that his continuance in office would seriously undermine the confidence of the public in the administration of justice.

In view of the foregoing, and concurring in the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Isidoro Ibay, Justice of the Peace of Urdaneta, Pangasinan, is hereby dismissed for the good of the service. It is further directed that appropriate steps be taken by the Secretary of Justice for such criminal action or actions as the facts may warrant.

Done at the City of Manila, this 3rd day of February, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: Presidential Museum and Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 120
SUSPENDING PROVINCIAL TREASURER LORENZO PALILEO OF DAVAO
PENDING INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES FILED AGAINST HIM

Pending the investigation of the charges filed by the President of the Philippine National Bank against him for having indirectly granted himself several loans from the funds of the Philippine National Bank while he was Provincial Treasurer of Cotabato and Agent of the Cotabato Agency of the Philippine National Bank, Lorenzo Palileo, Provincial Treasurer of Davao, is hereby suspended from office, effective immediately.

Done at the City of Manila, this 10th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

(Sgd.) **MANUEL L. QUEZON**

By the President:
(Sgd.) **JORGE B. VARGAS**
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168*]. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 121
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO FIND WAYS AND MEANS TO FINANCE THE
CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES IN THE LANDS OWNED BY THE PEOPLE'S HOMESITE
CORPORATION IN QUEZON CITY

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a Committee to find ways and means to finance the construction of houses in the lands owned by the People's Homesite Corporation in Quezon City. The Committee herein created shall be composed of the following:

Hon. Serafin Marabut, Chairman
Hon. Jaime Hernandez, Member
Hon. Alfredo L. Yatco, Member

The Committee shall meet at such times and places as may be designated by its Chairman and shall submit its report and recommendations to the President at the earliest practicable date.

Done at the City of Manila, this 19th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:
(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 122
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO DRAFT RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING
THE SALE OF LOTS IN THE LANDS OWNED BY THE PEOPLE'S HOMESITE
CORPORATION IN QUEZON CITY

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a Committee to draft rules and regulations governing the sale of lots in the lands owned by the People's Homesite Corporation in Quezon City. The Committee herein created shall be composed of the following:

Hon. Manuel Roxas, Chairman
Hon. Jose Gil, Member
Mr. A. D. Williams, Member
Mr. Vicente Fragante, Member
Mr. Ramon Rocas, Member

The Committee shall meet at such times and places as may be designated by its Chairman and shall submit its report and recommendations to the President at the earliest practicable date.

Done at the City of Manila, this 19th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:
(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 123
CITY OF MANILA, PHILIPPINES, 4-1/2% LOAN OF 1940 (DUE 1970) THIRD SERIES

WHEREAS, the Government of the City of Manila, by Resolution No. 47, series of 1940, duly adopted by the Municipal Board, on the 28th day of February, 1940, and approved by the Mayor of the City on the same date, has requested the President of the Philippines, to authorize the issuance and sale of bonds in the amount of FIVE MILLION PESOS (₱5,000,000), Philippine Currency, under the provisions of Act No. 3456, as amended by Acts Nos. 3711 and 4247, for the purpose of raising funds for financing public works and other permanent public improvements in the said City;

WHEREAS, Act No. 3711, as amended by Act No. 4247, authorizes the President of the Philippines, upon recommendation of the Secretary of Finance, to issue in the name and on behalf of the City of Manila, the bonds authorized to be issued under Section 1 of Act No. 3456, and to sell the said bonds in the Philippines, thru the Treasurer of the Philippines, upon such terms and conditions as in his judgment are most favorable to the City of Manila;

WHEREAS, the Secretary of Finance recommends the issue of these bonds under Act No. 3456, and the sale thereof in the Philippines as provided in said Act No. 3711, as amended by Act No. 4247;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 3456 and of Act No. 3711, as amended by Act No. 4247, I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, in the name and on behalf of the City of Manila, hereby authorize the issuance of, and by these presents, do issue City of Manila bonds to be known as the "City of Manila, Philippines, 4-1/2% Loan of 1940 (Due 1970) Third Series" in the amount of FIVE MILLION PESOS (₱5,000,000), Philippine Currency, to bear the date of May 16, 1940, payable thirty years after said date, said bonds to bear interest at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the sixteenth day of November and May of each year. The bonds shall be in the denomination of ₱50.00, or multiple thereof, and may be coupon bonds or registered bonds, and shall be registered in the Treasury of the Philippines, at Manila, where the principal and the interest shall be payable in legal tender currency of the Philippines or its equivalent in legal tender currency of the United States, in the discretion of the Treasurer of the Philippines. The said bonds shall be sold in the Philippines and the proceeds thereof shall be used exclusively for financing public works and other permanent public improvements in the City of the Manila.

Done at the City of Manila, this 15th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 124
DISMISSING COUNCILOR DONATO C. ENDRIGA OF THE CITY OF DAVAO,
FOR THE GOOD OF THE SERVICE

This is an administrative case against Donato C. Endriga, elective councilor of the City of Davao, who was charged by the City Attorney: (1) with having engaged in and/or tolerated the business of prostitution, together with his paramour, Maria A. de Josol, alias Maria Endriga, in his residence in the former municipality of Davao (now City of Davao), during the period comprised between the latter part of 1937 up to the early part of 1939; (2) with having, during the same period, also in confederation with Maria A. de Josol, engaged in and/or tolerated gambling in his house situated at Tomas Claudio Street, City of Davao; and (3) with having received ₱300 monthly from a Chinese gambling club denominated Davao Metropolitan Club during the year 1937 and sometime thereafter.

After due investigation conducted by the Department of the Interior, the first and second charges were found to be substantiated. No evidence was presented to support the third charge.

The respondent made a general denial of the existence of prostitution or gambling, either in his house on Magallanes Street or in that located at Tomas Claudio Street. In his desire to prove that he relinquished ownership of the house on Magallanes Street long before his election as Councilor, the respondent presented Exhibit No. 6, which is a copy of a deed of sale dated March 27, 1937, ceding the property to Maria A. de Josol (alleged paramour of the respondent) for the consideration of ₱500.00. The investigator, in this connection, very appropriately remarked that the transaction is of a fictitious nature because the house alone, not including the value of the land, was assessed at ₱5000.00.

Mr. Endriga also attempted to prove that his house on Tomas Claudio Street was leased to one Restituto J. Quibod beginning April 1, 1939. In support of his claim he sent to the investigator, after the parties had completed the presentation of their respective evidences, Exhibit No. 7, a receipt purported to have been prepared on March 2, 1939. The investigator invited attention to the fact that the receipt has the appearance of a newly made instrument. This Exhibit is, therefore, in the nature of self-serving evidence. Moreover, it does not disprove the fact that the respondent was actually in possession of the house in question during the time charged in the complaint.

The defense set up by the respondent that these charges are mere sequels of the 1938 elections for Assemblyman for Davao, is without merit. There is no evidence that the charges were initiated by his alleged political enemies. Besides, this case was instituted in view of the report of a confidential agent of the Department of Finance whom I designated on August 4, 1939 to conduct an ex-parte inquiry into the conduct of government officials in the City of Davao who were alleged to have accepted bribes from gambling clubs, as a result of which the respondent and other city officials were suspended from office pending formal investigation of the charges against them.

The evidence of record fully supports the findings of the Department of the Interior that the respondent is guilty of serious misconduct which renders him unfit to hold any public office.

In view of the foregoing, and concurring in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, Donato C. Endriga, elective councilor of the City of Davao, is hereby dismissed for the good of the

service, effective as of the date of his suspension from office. It is further directed that the record of this case be sent to the Department of Justice for such action as the circumstances may warrant.

Done at the City of Manila, this 15th day of April, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 125
ORDER OF ISSUE
CITY OF CEBU, THIRTY-YEAR 4-1/2% BONDS

WHEREAS, the City Council of Cebu, on the 1st day of November, 1938, by Resolution No. 1057, series of 1938, duly adopted and approved by the said City Council, requested the issue and sale of bonds in the amount of THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PESOS (₱350,000.00) under the provisions of Section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 337 for the purpose of raising funds for the construction of the necessary sewer facilities in the said City;

WHEREAS, the Secretary of Finance recommends the issue of bonds of the City of Cebu, authorized to be issued under said Section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 337 in the amount of ₱350,000;

WHEREAS, Section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 337 authorizes the issue of National Government bonds in the amount of THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PESOS (₱350,000.00), the proceeds of the sale of which shall be used by the Commonwealth of the Philippines for the purchase of the equivalent par amount of bonds of the City of Cebu, requested to be issued; and

WHEREAS, the same Section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 337 authorizes the President of the Philippines to issue in the name and on behalf of the Commonwealth of the Philippines the bonds authorized to be issued under the said section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 337 and to sell the said bonds in the Philippines through the Treasurer of the Philippines, at public auction, upon such terms and conditions as in his judgment are most favorable to the Commonwealth of the Philippines;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 337 above-mentioned, I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, in the name and on behalf of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, hereby authorize the issuance of, and by these presents do issue, for sale in the Philippines at public auction at not below par, National Government bonds in the amount of THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PESOS (₱350,000.00), Philippine Currency, for the construction of the necessary sewer facilities in the said City of Cebu, said bonds to bear the date of May 1, 1940, payable thirty years after said date, with interest at the rate of 4-1/2% per annum, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be in the denomination of ₱50.00, or a multiple thereof, and may be coupon bonds or registered bonds, and shall be registered in the Treasury of the Philippines at Manila, where the principal and interest shall be payable in Philippine Currency or its equivalent in United States Currency in the discretion of the Secretary of Finance.

DONE at the City of Manila, this 25th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 126

**DROPPING THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. ROMUALDO C. QUIMPO, SPECIAL AGENT
OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND DETAILED AS PRIVATE SECRETARY
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, FOR LACK OF EVIDENCE.**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Romualdo C. Quimpo, Special Agent of the Chief Executive and at present detailed as Private Secretary to the Secretary of the Interior. The complainant, Hon. Cesar M. Sotto, Assemblyman from Davao, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Interior dated June 17, 1939, charged the respondent as follows: (1) That in the election of 1938, Mr. Quimpo distributed in his District pamphlets showing his picture as an officer of the Philippine Army, in violation of Army regulations; (2) That in 1938, he received a bribe in the amount of ₱15,000.00 from the Davao Japanese Association; (3) That he received bribes from the Davao Metropolitan Club, a Chinese gambling den; (4) That in the election of 1937, he asked for contributions from Chinese gambling dens in the City of Davao, thru Mr. Alejo S. Ong, who was then Chief of Police of the said City; (5) That the respondent, in connivance with Chief of Police Ong, maintained and tolerated a gambling den in the City of Davao; (6) That during the latter part of the term of office of the respondent as Assemblyman for Davao, he maintained a gambling den at Legaspi Street, City of Davao, in combination with City Councilor Donato E. Endriga; and (7) That he maintained a “querida” named Ponyang with whom he has a son.

During the investigation of the case, the complainant presented an additional charge, namely: (8) That the respondent took advantage of his position as Private Secretary to the Secretary of the Interior by opposing, for political reasons, recommendations made by Assemblyman Sotto for appointments to certain positions in Davao, and that, without the knowledge and consent of his immediate superior, the respondent furnished the President of the Philippines and the Speaker of the National Assembly, with copies of a confidential memorandum containing grave charges against one of the candidates recommended by Assemblyman Sotto.

The investigator found the respondent guilty of a violation of Philippine Army Regulations No. 610-10, as amended, which prohibit army officers, including those in the Reserve Force, from displaying their pictures in uniform for political purposes. The records of this Office show that this charge was brought to my attention by Assemblyman Sotto on August 4, 1939, and that he was advised that the matter was referred to the Chief of Staff for investigation and necessary action. After careful consideration of the report of the Chief of Staff, I concluded that the case did not involve any deliberate disobedience of regulations and on September 5, 1939, I requested the army authorities to warn the respondent that any further transgression in this regard would result in his summary dismissal from the rolls of the Army. For purposes of this administrative case, charge No. 1 will, therefore, be regarded as having been closed.

Charges Nos. 2, 4 and 7 were withdrawn by the complainant.

Charges Nos. 3, 5 and 6, referring to the bribes alleged to have been received by the respondent and his connection with certain gambling dens, were not substantiated.

The explanation given by the respondent with respect to charge No. 8 is considered satisfactory. The Secretary of the Interior, in this connection, stated that it does not appear that the respondent was actuated by any political motive in his opposition to the recommendations made by Assemblyman Sotto for certain appointments in Davao. The Secretary of the Interior stated further that he authorized the respondent to see the President of the Philippines and the Speaker of the National Assembly regarding the matter in question.

In view of the foregoing considerations, I hereby order that the charges against the respondent, except charge No. 1 which has been previously decided, be dropped for lack of evidence.

Done at the City of Manila, this 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 127

REMOVING HERMENEGILDO ATIENZA AS MEMBER OF THE MUNICIPAL BOARD,
AND SUSPENDING BOARD PRESIDENT EUSTAQUIO BALAGTAS AND BOARD
MEMBERS TEOFILO MENDOZA, VALERIANO FUGOSO, BARTOLOME GATMAITAN, IÑIGO
ED. REGALADO, AGATON CECILIO AND MATEO HERRERA,
ALL OF THE CITY OF MANILA

This case arose out of certain charges and countercharges alleged to have been made by Members Hermenegildo Atienza, Teofilo Mendoza and Valeriano Fugoso of the Municipal Board of the City of Manila during its session held on February 21, 1940, in connection with the election of the President of that body. Acting upon my instructions, the Department of the Interior conducted a preliminary inquiry into the case, and after going over its report, I ordered the preventive suspension and formal investigation of the parties affected on the following counts: (1) That the President and the Members of the Municipal Board who belong to the majority party, as well as the Secretary and the two stenographers of the Board, upon learning of the investigation being conducted by Undersecretary Luna, conspired with one another to obstruct the investigation ordered by me; (2) That the President and Members of the Municipal Board who belong to the majority party, entered into and signed an agreement whereby each and everyone of them bound himself to do an official act which is contrary to public policy and morality; (3) That the conduct of the President and Members of the Municipal Board above referred to, considering all the circumstances of the case, constitute, if true, a grave offense.

The charges against Board President Eustaquio Balagtas and Board Members Hermenegildo Atienza, Teofilo Mendoza, Valeriano Fugoso, Bartolome Gatmaitan, Iñigo Ed. Regalado, Agaton Cecillio and Mateo Herrera were duly investigated by the Department of the Interior, in which investigation the respondents were given full opportunity to be heard and present evidence in their defense. The administrative discipline of the secretary and the two stenographers of the Municipal Board involved were left to the Board and the Commissioner of Civil Service pursuant to the procedure laid down in Executive Order No. 39, dated June 23, 1936.

It appears that in the afternoon of February 23, 1940, the Undersecretary of the Interior requested the Secretary of the Municipal Board to furnish him a copy of the transcript of the record of the proceedings of the Board in its session of February 21, 1940, including those portions relating to the alleged splitting of per diems between the aspirants to the presidency of the Board, which were ordered stricken out during that session. The delivery of the said transcript was considerably delayed until 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon of the following day notwithstanding repeated reminders addressed to the President and the Secretary of the Board, and the copy of the transcript as delivered did not include the speeches of Councilors Atienza, Mendoza and Fugoso particularly desired by the Department of the Interior. Moreover, the stenographic note accompanying the transcript showed that the portions ordered stricken from the records were crossed out so heavily as to render them completely unreadable. The evidence shows that the obliteration was accomplished by the stenographers only between the hours of 12:00 and 12:30 noon of February 24, 1940, upon instruction of the majority party councilors

present at the caucus held on the same day in the Office of the Board President, namely, Councilors Balagtas, Fugoso, Atienza, Cecilio, Mendoza, and Herrera. There was thus a deliberate conspiracy between the majority members of the Board just named to delay and obstruct the investigation.

With reference to the second charge, it appears that in a caucus held by the respondents in the house of Councilor Cecilio on December 31, 1939, for the purpose of determining who should be elected Board President for the year 1940, several ballotings resulted in a deadlock between Councilors Atienza and Fugoso, as was the case in previous caucuses. The rumor that Councilor Mendoza was going to be appointed a month thence as Judge of the Municipal Court of Manila was brought up and Councilor Herrera proposed that the former be chosen Board President for the purpose of breaking the deadlock and incidentally affording him a good remembrance of his comradeship with the other majority board members, subject, however, to the conditions that he should resign on February 1, 1940, that his resignation would then be accepted and that they would elect Councilor Atienza to succeed him as Board President. Councilor Herrera's proposition was approved by all the other majority councilors, and Councilor Atienza who apparently anticipated such move produced three documents all addressed to the Municipal Board and dated February 1, 1939, which date Councilor Atienza declared during the investigation to be a mere "psychological" error and should be corrected to read February 1, 1940. One of these documents was a letter of resignation as President of the Municipal Board to be signed by Councilor Mendoza; another was an acceptance of the resignation by Councilor Mendoza and a nomination of Councilor Atienza as President of the Board for the rest of the term of Councilor Mendoza, to be signed by Councilors Fugoso, Gatmaitan, Balagtas, Cecilio, Regalado, and Herrera; and the other is a letter nominating Councilor Atienza as President of the Board, to be signed by Councilor Mendoza. All these letters were signed as proposed and kept by Councilor Atienza as a guarantee that the other majority members of the board would live up to their agreement. Accordingly, Councilor Mendoza was elected Board President on January 2, 1940, and in accordance with the agreement, he submitted his resignation to the Board on February 6, 1940, which resignation, however, the Board did not accept. Councilor Mendoza pressed the approval of his resignation which was finally accepted by the Board in its session on February 15, 1940, but the consideration of the election of the next Board President was postponed to the succeeding session. As during the caucus which preceded the next session on February 21, 1940, some of the majority members of the Board manifested their unwillingness to carry out the previous agreement to elect Councilor Atienza as President of the Board, the latter produced the three letters dated February 1, 1939 (1940) in open session, in an endeavor to force his election. The other majority members of the Board, however, disregarded the agreement embodied in those documents and elected Councilor Balagtas as President of the Board instead. Councilor Atienza alleged that he acceded to the agreement of December 31, 1939, to elect Councilor Mendoza as President of the Board in view of the friendly remonstrance made to him that it would increase the latter's chances of being appointed Judge of the Municipal Court. The other majority councilors maintained, however, that their only intention in electing Councilor Mendoza as President of the Board was to break the longstanding deadlock and to secure harmony among themselves. Whatever the reasons which might have motivated the respondents into entering into the agreement in question, the stubborn fact remains that they entered into a contract concerning a public office which is beyond the commerce of men. The question to decide is not whether the contract entered into by the respondents is valid or not, because the illegality of the agreement is indisputable. What qualifies the offense of the respondents is not so much the unenforcibility of the contract as the fact that it runs counter to all considerations of public policy and morality.

After carefully weighing the evidence of record, I agree with the findings of the Secretary of the Interior that Councilor Atienza, and Councilor Mendoza to a lesser degree, are guilty of grave

misconduct for obstructing the investigation and trafficking in the office of the President of the Municipal Board; that Board President Balagtas and Councilors Fugoso, Gatmaitan, Cecilio, Regalado, and Herrera are liable as accomplices in trafficking with a public office although they did not derive any personal benefit from the transaction, and with the exception of Councilors Gatmaitan and Regalado, are likewise guilty of obstructing the investigation.

In view of the foregoing, and concurring in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, Hermenegildo Atienza is hereby removed from office as Member of the Municipal Board of the City of Manila; Board Member Teofilo Mendoza is suspended for five months; Board President Eustaquio Balagtas and Board Members Mateo Herrera, Valeriano Fugoso and Agaton Cecilio are suspended for four months each; and Board Members Iñigo Regalado and Bartolome Gatmaitan are suspended for three months each. In addition, Board President Balagtas and Board Members Mendoza, Herrera, Fugoso, Cecilio, Regalado and Gatmaitan are hereby publicly reprimanded and warned to be more careful in the performance of their duties under pain of more drastic penalty for the same or similar derelictions in the future.

Done at the City of Manila, this sixth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168*]. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 128
AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 103

Administrative Order No. 103, dated September 18, 1939, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

“The closing or partial obstruction of many streams in the Philippines and their conversion into fishponds, have been a constant source of controversies and the cause of numerous complaints. Information is conflicting not only regarding the use to which these streams are dedicated but also regarding the right to the use of said streams by the persons actually using them. This condition of affairs has been responsible for much of the unrest in various sections of the country.

For the purpose of determining the facts above-referred to, so that a definite policy may be adopted in connection therewith, a committee is hereby created to be composed of the respective representatives of the Secretary of Justice, the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, and the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, which committee shall forthwith investigate and report on the following:

(1) The status of all the rivers and streams in the Philippines, in order to determine whether they are of private or of public ownership;

(2) The claims of private parties to any of them, attaching to the report copies of the pertinent papers, documents, contracts and memoranda of the decisions of the competent courts or the laws applicable thereto;

(3) The value or importance of said rivers or streams for the conservation of the natural resources, indicating which of them are navigable, floatable or convenient for public use;

(4) The advisability of opening any of them, if closed, for river control purposes and for navigation or for fishing; and

(5) The necessity of adopting administrative measures or legislation to carry out the policy of keeping open such rivers and streams, whether of private or of public ownership, as may be necessary to promote and safeguard the public interest.

The Committee shall act under the direct supervision of the Secretary of Justice, through whom the reports should be submitted to me, with his comments thereon.

Done at the City of Baguio, Philippines, this 7th day of June, in the year of Our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:
(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 129
CHANGING THE DATE FOR THE SUBMISSION OF COPIES OF PLANTILLAS
OF PERSONNEL TO THE COMMISSIONER OF THE BUDGET.

In view of the enactment of Commonwealth Act No. 373 fixing the fiscal year of the Government from July 1 of each calendar year to June 30 of the calendar year immediately following, heads of departments and dependencies of the National Government shall hereafter furnish the Commissioner of the Budget with copies of the plantillas of the personnel respectively under them as of July 1 of each year, instead of as of January 1 of each year, as required in Administrative Order No. 42, dated August 28, 1937. The plantillas of personnel should be accomplished on Budget Form No. 22, copies of which may be obtained from the Bureau of Printing upon requisition.

Done at the City of Baguio, this 7th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:
(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 130
IN RE ADMINISTRATIVE CASE AGAINST ASSISTANT CITY FISCAL DELFIN A. VIOLA
OF MANILA.

This is an administrative case against Assistant City Fiscal Delfin A. Viola of Manila, arising out of a complaint filed by Encarnacion L. Santos, charging the respondent with having seduced and abducted complainant's daughter, Bella David, a schoolgirl of about nineteen years old.

The investigation of the charges conducted by the Honorable Alejo Mabanag, City Fiscal of Manila, revealed that respondent became acquainted with complainant and her daughter when complainant filed a criminal case with the City Fiscal's Office in 1939; that taking advantage of his official position, respondent, a married man, was able to ingratiate himself with complainant and her daughter; that because of the confidence reposed in him by complainant partly by reason of his official position, respondent was allowed to visit frequently complainant's home, during which he won the affection of complainant's daughter; that pretending later that he had quarrelled with his wife and that his life was being threatened by her, respondent was able to persuade complainant to give him temporary shelter in her house during which time respondent succeeded in having illicit relations with complainant's daughter; that upon learning of these relations, complainant told respondent not to see her daughter anymore, in view of which the daughter ran away with the respondent; and that when asked about the whereabouts of complainant's daughter, respondent professed ignorance thereof, when as a matter of fact respondent kept the girl in a house in Antonio Rivera Street for a number of days and for about a month in a certain house in Callejon Unido, Baclaran, Parañaque, where he made false representations that the girl was his wife.

Upon the facts thus found, respondent has shown himself unworthy of the office he holds and, concurring in the recommendation of the Honorable, the Secretary of Justice, Assistant City Fiscal Delfin A. Viola of Manila is hereby ordered dismissed from the service for cause.

Done at the City of Manila, this 22nd day of July, in the year of Our Lord, Nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: Presidential Museum and Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 131
REQUIRING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FERNANDO BARRION OF BALAYAN AND CALACA,
BATANGAS, TO RESIGN HIS OFFICE

This administrative case arose out of two separate complaints filed against Fernando Barrion, Justice of the Peace of Balayan and Calaca, Batangas, who is charged with: (1) having inflicted physical injuries upon a certain person without justifiable cause as a result of which a criminal complaint was filed against him in the Justice of the Peace Court of Taal, Batangas; (2) immorality; (3) having required excessive bonds whenever the accused belongs to the faction headed by his brother's political enemy; and (4) partiality.

After due investigation, only the fourth charge was found to be substantiated. It appears that in a certain theft case pending before his court, the respondent allowed the private prosecutor to whisper to his witnesses the answers he wanted them to give to the questions of counsel for the defense. It also appears that when five criminal complaints were filed before his court against a certain person and his wife for fraudulent insolvency, the respondent, instead of proceeding with the investigation, induced the complainants to sign a document to the effect that they were only after the payment of their claims against the persons concerned and not their prosecution. Three of the complaining witnesses who were called by the respondent in his defense testified that they were always ready and willing to prosecute the defendants but that they agreed not to prosecute said defendants in view of the respondent's promise to help them collect their claims. While it is true that political motives might have induced the filing of the present complaints against the respondent, I agree with the Secretary of Justice that the evidence of record fully supports the findings that the respondent has acted with manifest partiality and grave abuse of authority in the cases aforementioned.

In view of the foregoing, and concurring in the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, the respondent, Fernando Barrion, is hereby required to resign as Justice of the Peace of Balayan and Calaca, Batangas, effective immediately.

Done at the City of Manila, this 5th day of August, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:
(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 132
ORDER OF ISSUE
PHILIPPINES 4% LOAN OF 1940 (DUE 1970/1950)
FIRST SERIES, METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT
COMMONWEALTH ACT NO. 528

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Water District, on the 8th day of June, 1940, by Resolution No. 51, series of 1940, of the District Board duly adopted, authorized the issue and sale of its first mortgage bond in the amount of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (₱500,000) under the provisions of Section 2-(m) and 5 of Act No. 2832 as amended by Act No. 4079 and Commonwealth Act No. 438;

WHEREAS, the said resolution of the Metropolitan Water District Board was duly approved by the Secretary of Finance, pursuant to section 5 of the above-named Act No. 2832 as amended;

WHEREAS, Section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 528 authorizes the issue of National Government bonds in an amount equivalent to that authorized for the Metropolitan Water District to issue, the proceeds of the sale of which shall be used by the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines for the purchase of an equivalent par amount of first mortgage bonds of the Metropolitan Water District to be issued for the purpose of obtaining funds for further extension of the water supply and sewerage systems of said District, and for other purposes;

WHEREAS, the same Section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 528 authorizes the President of the Philippines, to issue, in series, in the name and on behalf of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines at times and in amounts to be determined by him, the bonds authorized to be issued under said Section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 528 and, under Section 2 of the same Act, to sell the said bonds through the Treasurer of the Philippines upon such terms and conditions as in his judgment are most favorable to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, the Secretary of Finance recommends the issue of National Government bonds authorized to be issued under Section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 528, in the amount of ₱500,000;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 528, above-mentioned, I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, in the name and on behalf of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines hereby authorize the issuance of, and of these presents, do issue, for sale in the Philippines at a price not below par, the FIRST SERIES of National Government bonds authorized to be issued under Commonwealth Act No. 528, in the amount of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (₱500,000) to bear the date of August 1, 1940, redeemable after ten years from the date of issue at the pleasure of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines; and due and payable thirty years after said date of issue, with interest at the rate of four per centum per annum payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be in the denomination of ₱50.00 or a multiple thereof, and may be coupon bonds or registered bonds, and shall be registered in the Treasury of the Philippines at Manila, where the principal and interest shall be payable in Philippine currency or its equivalent in United States currency, in the discretion of the Secretary of Finance.

Done at the City of Manila, this 27th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the Fifth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 133
ORDER OF ISSUE
CITY OF DAVAO, THIRTY-YEAR 4-1/2% BONDS

WHEREAS, the Government of the City of Davao on the 18th day of May, 1940, by Resolution No. 246, series of 1940, of the City Council thereof, duly adopted and approved, requested the issue and sale of bonds in the amount of THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND (₱350,000) PESOS under the provisions of Section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 389 for the purpose of raising funds for the construction of the necessary sewer facilities in the said City;

WHEREAS, the Secretary of Finance recommends the issue of bonds of the City of Davao, authorized to be issued under said Section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 389 in the amount of ₱350,000;

WHEREAS, Section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 389 authorizes the issue of National Government bonds in the amount of THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND (₱350,000) PESOS, the proceeds of the sale of which shall, under Section 4 of the same Act, be used by the Commonwealth of the Philippines for the payment of the equivalent amount of bonds of the City of Davao, requested to be issued; and

WHEREAS, the same Section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 389 authorizes the President of the Philippines to issue in the name and on behalf of the Commonwealth of the Philippines the bonds authorized to be issued under the said Section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 389 and to sell the said bonds in the Philippines through the Treasurer of the Philippines at public auction, upon such terms and conditions as in his judgment are most favorable to the Commonwealth of the Philippines;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 389, above-mentioned, I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, in the name and on behalf of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, hereby authorize the issuance of, and by these presents do issue, for sale in the Philippines at public auction at not below par, National Government bonds in the amount of THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND (₱350,000) PESOS, Philippine Currency, for the construction of the necessary sewer facilities in the said City of Davao, said bonds to bear the date of September 1, 1940, payable thirty years after said date, with interest at the rate of 4-1/2% per annum, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be in the denomination of ₱50.00, or a multiple thereof, and may be coupon bonds or registered bonds, and shall be registered in the Treasury of the Philippines at Manila, where the principal and interest shall be payable in Philippine Currency or its equivalent in United States Currency in the discretion of the Secretary of Finance.

DONE at the City of Manila, this 29th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 134
REQUIRING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE SERAPIO J. DATOC OF PAGADIAN, DINAS,
TUKURAN AND CEBUANO BARRACKS, PROVINCE OF ZAMBOANGA,
TO RESIGN HIS OFFICE

The herein respondent, Serapio J. Datoc, Justice of the Peace of Pagadian, Dinas, Tukuran and Cebuano Barracks, province of Zamboanga, is charged with having collected his salary for May 22 and 23, 1937, and January 10 to 24, 1938, despite the fact that on those dates he was outside his district attending to his private practice. The respondent alleges that he thought he was entitled to salary whenever he appeared as counsel for a party-litigant, and that if he indicated in his time records and certificates of service that he was never absent on those dates, it was due to oversight. The respondent has already reimbursed the amount he had illegally collected.

After carefully going over the evidence of record, I agree with the Secretary of Justice that the respondent's defense is unsatisfactory. It appears that the respondent did not collect his pay from June 5 to July 2, 1937 while he was in Dipolog where he appeared in his capacity as a practitioner before the Court of First Instance of Zamboanga, and there seems to be no valid reason why he should not have collected his salary during that period so if he really believed that he was entitled to it.

In view of the foregoing and concurring in the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, the respondent, Serapio J. Datoc, is hereby required to resign as Justice of the Peace of Pagadian, Dinas, Tukuran and Cebuano Barracks, province of Zamboanga, effective immediately.

Done at the City of Manila, this 26th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:
(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 135
DISMISSING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE SANTIAGO INQUIMBOY OF MONTALBAN, RIZAL.

This administrative case arose out of four complaints filed against Santiago Inquimboy, Justice of the Peace of Montalban, Rizal, for allegedly having misappropriated several amounts collected by him from judgment debtors in civil cases filed before his court by the Agricultural Credit Cooperative Association of Montalban.

It appears that in Civil Case No. 53 of the Justice of the Peace Court of Montalban, the Agricultural Credit Cooperative Association of said municipality obtained judgment on May 7, 1937, against certain defendants for the sum of ₱164.15. A few days thereafter, the respondent, through a policeman, summoned the daughter of the principal debtor, then deceased, and advised her that unless she paid the obligation of her father, his properties would be attached. The respondent received ₱3.00 as costs and ₱20.00 as part payment of the judgment amount, but he turned over only ₱3.00 to the Municipal Treasurer in the latter's capacity as Treasurer of the Cooperative Association, and retained the ₱20.00 until October 4, 1939, when he delivered it to the Municipal Treasurer upon being required to do so by the Provincial Auditor. Sometime in 1937, another party paid to the respondent the sum of ₱10.00 as partial payment on the loan involved in Civil Case No. 53, but the respondent kept this amount until October 18, 1939, when he was again required to deliver it to the Municipal Treasurer.

In Civil Case No. 54, the same Cooperative Association obtained judgment on May 7, 1937, against certain parties in the sum of ₱100.00, plus ₱63.47 as interest. Thereafter, the respondent, through a policeman, summoned the wife of the principal debtor, then deceased, and advised her to pay her husband's obligation. The respondent received the sum of ₱63.47 on July 1, 1937, and ₱10.00 on March 17, 1938, but he failed to turn over the said amounts to the Municipal Treasurer inspite of demands made upon him until the Municipal Treasurer had to deduct these amounts from the respondent's salary for September, 1939.

It further appears that the respondent also retained in his possession the sum of ₱20.00 which he received on account of a certain party's obligation with the Cooperative Association until he was required to turn over the amount to the Municipal Treasurer on October 10, 1939.

The respondent's defense that he retained the various amounts received by him pursuant to an agreement had between the Cooperative Association and the judgment debtors that he would keep the partial payments made by the latter until their respective obligations were paid in full, is without merit. The supposed agreement is denied both by the Rural Credit Inspector of the Cooperative Association and the Judgment debtors. Moreover, the respondent knows that it was not his duty to execute his own decisions, and his intervention in the collection of the amounts due from the judgment debtors to the Agricultural Credit Cooperative Association of Montalban is purely officious. The fact that the respondent retained the amounts he had collected for periods extending as long as two years, and the fact that the Municipal Treasurer had to resort in one instance to deducting a certain sum from his salary because of his inability to turn over said amount inspite of repeated demands, leads to no other conclusion than that the respondent appropriated the amounts thus collected for his own personal

use. I agree with the Secretary of Justice that one who has proved himself dishonest has no place in the government service, particularly in the judiciary.

In view of the foregoing, and concurring in the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, the respondent, Santiago Inquimboy, is hereby removed from office as Justice of the Peace of Montalban, Rizal, for cause.

Done at the City of Manila, this 8th day of October, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168*]. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 136
REPRIMANDING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE VICENTE AQUINO OF ILIGAN,
MANDULOG AND KAPI, PROVINCE OF LANAOS.

This is an administrative case against Vicente Aquino, Justice of the Peace of Iligan, Mandulog and Kapi, province of Lanao, who is charged with: (1) having refused to take the confessions of certain accused persons and having charged a fee of eighty centavos in cases where he actually took the confessions of persons accused of crime; and (2) abuse of authority.

After going over the evidence of record, I am satisfied that the first charge arose merely out of a misinterpretation of the law on the part of the respondent. Moreover, it appears that long before the filing of the present complaint, the respondent, upon instruction of the District Judge, had already corrected himself, and he had since then been taking, free of charge, the sworn statements of such accused persons who desired to make a confession.

The second charge is more serious in character. It is admitted by the respondent that he dismissed a criminal case for theft of large cattle against several moros, because the offended party and his counsel arrived three minutes late on the date set for trial, and that thereafter he released the accused under detention and cancelled the bonds of those out on bail. A new complaint was filed, but the respondent docketed it only after the lapse of one month. Respondent's defense that he was actuated merely by a desire to maintain punctuality in his court is unsatisfactory because he could very well have administered the necessary disciplinary correction without dismissing the criminal case pending before him. Neither is there merit in the defense of the respondent that he delayed the docketing of the new complaint so that the accused who could not be apprehended under the original complaint might show up in the belief that the Government had already desisted in prosecuting them, for the reason that not only the accused who could not be arrested since the beginning but also the other accused who were set at liberty as well as those whose bonds were cancelled, were able to go into hiding and evade further arrest. I agree, however, with the Secretary of Justice that there is no evidence of record showing that the respondent in this case was actuated by considerations other than a mistaken sense of personal importance.

In view of the foregoing, and concurring in the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, the respondent, Vicente Aquino, Justice of the Peace of Iligan, Mandulog and Kapi, province of Lanao, is hereby reprimanded and warned that the commission by him of the same or a similar offense in the future will constitute sufficient cause for his removal from office.

Done at the City of Manila, this 8th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty, and the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:
(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168*]. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 137

AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 123, DATED APRIL 15, 1940, AUTHORIZING THE ISSUE AND SALE OF BONDS KNOWN AS “CITY OF MANILA, OF 1940 (DUE 1970) THIRD SERIES”.

WHEREAS, under Administrative Order No. 123, dated April 15, 1940, the issue and sale of bonds in the name and on behalf of the City of Manila has been authorized in one block of ₱5,000,000.00, Philippine currency, the bonds to bear the date of May 16, 1940, payable thirty years after the date of issue, with interest at the rate of 4-1/2% per annum, payable semi-annually on the 16th day of May and November of each year;

WHEREAS, the Government of the City of Manila by resolution No. 307, duly approved by the Municipal Board on October 3, 1940, requested the issuance in the meantime, of only ₱3,500,000.00 out of the five million-peso bond issue authorized under the above-mentioned Administrative Order No. 123, in series of ₱1,000,000.00 upon approval of the said Resolution and ₱500,000.00 every three months thereafter until the whole amount of ₱3,500,000.00 shall have been fully issued;

WHEREAS, the Secretary of Finance has recommended that the issue and sale of said bonds be made in series and amounts as requested;

NOW THEREFORE, pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 3456 and of Act No. 3711, as amended by Act No. 4247, I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, hereby amend Administrative Order No. 123, dated April 15, 1940, so that the bonds authorized to be sold thereunder shall be reduced to ₱3,500,000.00; shall be issued in series and amounts and shall bear the dates hereinbelow indicated, payable thirty years after the respective dates of issue, with interest at the rate of 4-1/2% per annum payable semi-annually:

December 1, 1940	₱1,000,000.00
March 1, 1941	500,000.00
June 1, 1941	500,000.00
September 1, 1941	500,000.00
December 1, 1941	500,000.00
March 1, 1942	500,000.00

Done at the City of Manila, this 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:
(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 138
SUSPENDING REGISTER OF DEEDS MIGUEL VILORIA OF LA UNION,
FOR DISCOURTEOUS CONDUCT.

This is an administrative case filed against Miguel Vioria, Register of Deeds for the province of La Union, for discourtesy in not answering official correspondence.

It appears that a certain private company addressed a letter to the Chief of the General Land Registration Office, requesting cooperation in collecting from the respondent, the balance of the interest due on the latter's account with the said company. On August 12, 1939, this letter was duly referred to the respondent for his compliance or comment. The respondent, however, failed to answer the correspondence in spite of the fact that five traders were sent to him on August 29, September 15, October 3, October 20, and November 3, 1939, respectively. On December 2, 1939, the Chief of the General Land Registration Office sent a letter to the respondent requesting explanation within three days from his receipt thereof, why administrative action should not be taken against him for his apparent discourtesy in not answering official correspondence. This letter, which was received by the respondent's janitor-messenger, as shown by the latter's signature on the registry return receipt, dated October 2, 1939, likewise was not answered by the respondent.

In view of the foregoing, the respondent, Miguel Vioria, Register of Deeds for the province of La Union, is hereby suspended from office for two days, for discourteous conduct. It is further ordered that the respondent reply to the correspondence addressed to him by the Chief of the General Land Registration Office on August 12, 1939, immediately upon receipt of notice hereof.

Done at the City of Manila, this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:
(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 139

TRANSFERRING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE VALERIO V. ROVIRA OF SAGUIARAN, SUNGOD, DITSAAN AND BUBONG, PROVINCE OF LANAOS, TO A SIMILAR POSITION IN BUNGAO, BALIMBING AND SUMUMUL, PROVINCE OF SULU, AND REPRIMANDING HIM FOR CONDUCT UNBECOMING A PUBLIC OFFICIAL.

This in an administrative case filed by the Provincial Governor of Lanao and the Commissioner for Mindanao and Sulu against Valerio V. Rovira, Justice of the Peace of Saguiaran, Sungod, Ditsaan and Bubong, Province of Lanao, for conduct unbecoming a public official.

It appears that the Provincial Board of Lanao, sitting as council for the Municipal District of Saguiaran, abolished the position of clerk in the office of the respondent. On June 6, 1940, the respondent addressed a letter to the Provincial Board in which he stressed the importance of the position abolished and made unwarranted and improper remarks, to wit: that the position of clerk in his office is more important than the position of Lieutenant Governor, Deputy Governor or Assistant to the Governor “whose services can be very well dispensed with without hampering the administration of the provincial government;” that the salary of the clerk is very insignificant compared with the salary of the Lieutenant Governor which is ₱250.00 a month, but the clerk renders better service to the public than the Lieutenant Governor; and that the position of clerk is more important “because the work of the Lieutenant Governor is a mere unnecessary duplication.”

When the respondent was requested by the Secretary of Justice to comment on the charges against him, he made additional unpleasant and uncalled for remarks against the Governor of Lanao and the Commissioner for Mindanao and Sulu, calling them, with apparent sarcasm, “two conceded experts and authorities on Moro affairs,” and stating that the “chorus of the two high officials amused” him very much.

The attitude of the respondent towards the officials concerned is, to say the least, reprehensible. He showed poor judgment when he resorted to the use of offensive remarks, instead of appealing the matter to the proper authorities. I agree with the Secretary of Justice that the strained relations of the respondent with other officials of Lanao do not warrant the retention of the respondent in his present station, if the efficiency of the service is to be protected from impairment.

In view of the foregoing, and concurring in the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, the respondent, Valerio V. Rovira, is hereby transferred to the position of Justice of the Peace in Bungao, Balimbing and Sumumul, Province of Sulu, with the same compensation at ₱2,400.00 per annum. He is also hereby reprimanded and warned that a repetition of a similar offense in the future will be considered sufficient cause for his removal.

Done at the City of Manila this 29th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:
(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1940). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 140
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO MAKE STUDIES OF, AND SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS
ON, THE PRELIMINARY PLANS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR
UTILIZING THE OLD BILIBID PRISON BUILDINGS AND LOTS IN THE CITY OF MANILA.

A Committee composed of Mr. Vicente Fragante, Director of Public Works, as Chairman; and Mr. Jose Paez, General Manager, Manila Railroad Company; Mr. A. D. Williams, Technical Adviser to the President; Mr. Benito Razon, Manager, National Trading Corporation; and Mr. Cornelio Balmaceda, Director of Commerce, as Members, is hereby created and constituted to study the preliminary plans prepared by the Bureau of Public Works for utilizing the old Bilibid Prison buildings and lots in the City of Manila, for the following purposes, with the exception of the Bilibid Hospital and its premises, which is to be used as a maternity hospital:

- (1) For a market and parking lots to be operated by the National Trading Corporation;
- (2) For the National Produce Exchange and the Manila Trading Center and Exchange to be operated by the Bureau of Commerce; and
- (3) For buildings to house the Bureau of Commerce, the National Trading Corporation, the National Abaca and Other Fiber Corporation, the National Tobacco Corporation, and the National Coconut Corporation.

This Committee, which shall meet at such places and times as may be designated by the Chairman, shall submit its findings and recommendations to the President at the earliest practicable date.

Done at the City of Manila, this 19th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168*]. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 141
PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE HANDLING
OF RETIREMENT PAPERS AND DELIVERY OF WARRANTS COVERING
THE PAYMENT OF RETIREMENT GRATUITIES.

In order to protect the interests of persons retiring under existing Retirement Acts, I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and existing laws, do hereby promulgate the following regulations governing the handling of retirement papers and warrants covering the payments of retirement gratuities due persons under said Acts:

1. All officers and employees of the different branches, subdivisions, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Commonwealth Government are directed to assist in every possible way, any applicant for retirement who may solicit their aid in connection with the preparation and presentation of applications for retirement gratuities.

2. The offices or bureaus concerned shall not deal with persons who act in behalf of applicants for retirement gratuities. All papers regarding retirement shall be given preferential attention in order to avoid delay.

3. Persons applying for retirement gratuities shall be required to state their past services and the highest salary received by each.

4. No warrants covering the payment of gratuities or letters of assignment of gratuities to the bank shall be delivered to any person other than the retired employees or their heirs. In case of inability of the retired employees or their heirs to receive such warrants or letters of assignment in person, the same should be mailed without delay.

5. Documents and other papers relating to applications for retirement gratuities shall be considered confidential.

Done at the City of Manila, this 10th day June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:
(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 142
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE AND APPRAISE THE CLAIM
OF THE LAGUNA WATER POWER CO., INC. RELATING TO THE CALIRAYA PROJECT

The Laguna Water Power Co., Inc. has filed with the Government a claim for compensation for “all its rights, title and interest in the Caliraya water project and its auxiliary plant at San Juan, Longos, Laguna.” There is disagreement between the claimant and the National Power Corporation on the facts of this claim, particularly on the use allegedly made by the National Power Corporation of certain plans, specifications and data on the Caliraya water project belonging to the claimant. For the purpose of determining the correct facts surrounding this claim and of fixing the amount of compensation to which the Laguna Water Power Co., Inc. is entitled, if any, a committee is hereby created composed of the following:

Hon. José Abreu, Chairman
Hon. Sergio Bayan, Member
Mr. Clemente Hidalgo, Member.

The committee shall investigate and look into all pertinent facts and matters which have a bearing on the merit of the claim of the Laguna Water Power Co., Inc., and shall forthwith render a report of their findings to the President, together with their recommendation.

Done at the City of Manila, this 24th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:
(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 143
FIXING UNIFORM RATE FOR MEALS TO BE AUTHORIZED FOR NATIONAL
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES STATIONED IN MANILA RENDERING OVERTIME
WORK THEREIN.

For the purpose of effecting greater economy in the expenditure of public funds and in order to establish a uniform rate of meal allowance that may be granted to officers and employees of the National Government in the City of Manila who may be required by the exigencies of the service to render overtime service, it is hereby ordered that upon the rendition of said overtime service such officers and employees may be granted a meal allowance of fifty centavos for each meal, subject to the existing accounting and auditing rules and regulations governing overtime work.

The rate herein fixed shall take effect immediately.

Done at the City of Manila, this 27th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:
(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 144

**AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE CREATED TO INVESTIGATE THE MATTER
OF THE USE OF RIVERS TO ALSO INVESTIGATE AND REPORT ON THE POLLUTION
OF STREAMS, AND REVISING, FOR THIS PURPOSE, ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 103,
AS AMENDED BY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 128.**

The closing or partial obstruction of many streams in the Philippines and their conversion into fishponds, has been a constant source of controversies and the cause of numerous complaints. Information is conflicting not only regarding the use to which these streams are dedicated but also regarding the right to the use of said streams by the persons actually using them.

The pollution of streams located near mining properties or within their areas of operations due to the discharge and accumulation of mill refuse or "tailings," has likewise resulted in conflicts between the mining companies concerned and the owners of the neighboring agricultural lands because of the injurious effect that the substances and materials thus deposited have on the standing crops.

This condition of affairs has been responsible for much of the unrest in various sections of the country.

For the purpose of determining the facts regarding the obstruction and pollution of streams above referred to, so that a definite policy may be adopted in connection therewith, a committee is hereby created to be composed of the respective representatives of the Secretary of Justice, the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, and the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, which committee shall forthwith investigate and report on the following:

(1) The status of all the rivers and streams in the Philippines, in order to determine whether they are of private or of public ownership;

(2) The claims of private parties to any of them, attaching to the report copies of the pertinent papers, documents, contracts and memoranda of the decisions of the competent courts or the laws applicable thereto;

(3) The value or importance of said rivers or streams for the conservation of the natural resources, indicating which of them are navigable, floatable or convenient for public use;

(4) The advisability of opening any of them, if closed, for river control purposes and for navigation or for fishing;

(5) The necessity of adopting administrative measures or legislation to carry out the policy of keeping open such rivers and streams, whether of private or of public ownership, as may be necessary to promote and safeguard the public interest; and

(6) The prevention of the pollution of rivers or streams by the discharge into and accumulation in their waters of mill refuse or "tailings" and similar matters and substances.

The Committee shall act under the direct supervision of the Secretary of Justice, through whom the report should be submitted, with his comments thereon, to the President.

Administrative Order No. 103 dated September 18, 1939, as amended by Administrative Order No. 128 dated June 7, 1940, is hereby revised accordingly.

Done at the City of Manila, this 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 145

ABOLISHING THE COMMITTEE CREATED BY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 81,
DATED NOVEMBER 19, 1939, TO ARRANGE FOR AND TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE
PARTICIPATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES IN THE GOLDEN GATE
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, AND TRANSFERRING ITS ASSETS TO THE PHILIPPINE
EXPOSITION COMMISSION.

WHEREAS, the Committee created by Administrative Order No. 81, dated November 19, 1938, to arrange for and take charge of the participation of the Commonwealth of the Philippines in the Golden Gate International Exposition held at San Francisco, California, in 1939, has rendered a final report of its performance of those duties and has accomplished the purposes for which it was created;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law, do hereby abolish said Committee and authorize and direct that all the property and funds in its custody be transferred to, and made available for the use of, the Philippine Exposition Commission created by Executive Order No. 291, dated August 5, 1940.

Administrative Order No. 81, dated November 19, 1938, is hereby accordingly revoked.

Done at the City of Manila, this 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168*]. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 146
ORDER OF ISSUE
PHILIPPINES 4-1/2% LOAN OF 1941 (DUE 1971)
COMMONWEALTH ACT NO. 618

WHEREAS, Section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 618 authorizes the President of the Philippines to issue in the name and behalf of the Commonwealth of the Philippines bonds to the amount of Twenty Million (₱20,000,000) Pesos in one or more series for a term not exceeding thirty (30) years, and to sell said bonds, through the Treasurer of the Philippines, by public auction or otherwise, upon such terms and conditions as in his judgment are most favorable to the Commonwealth of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, Section 2 of the same Commonwealth Act No. 618 provides that out of the proceeds from the sale of the bonds authorized to be issued, five million pesos thereof shall be used “for replacement of the amount to be transferred from the government center fund reserve to the unencumbered surplus of the general fund, and fifteen million pesos for the construction of public improvements and for such other purposes as may be authorized by law;”

WHEREAS, the Honorable, the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, in a first indorsement dated July 17, 1941, recommends, in the meantime, the issue and sale of bonds authorized under said Commonwealth Act No. 618, in the amount of two million five hundred thousand (₱2,500,000) pesos to finance the construction of such public improvements authorized in Section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 618 as could be immediately undertaken;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 618, I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, in the name and behalf of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, hereby authorize the issuance of, and by these presents, do issue, for sale in the Philippines through the Treasurer of the Philippines at a price not below par, by public auction or otherwise, the FIRST SERIES of National Government bonds authorized to be issued under Commonwealth Act No. 618, in the amount of two million five hundred thousand (₱2,500,000) pesos, to bear the date of September 1, 1941, to be due and payable thirty (30) years after said date of issue with interest at the rate of four and one-half (4-1/2%) per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be in the denomination of fifty (₱50) pesos or a multiple thereof and may be coupon bonds or registered bonds, and shall be registered in the Treasury of the Philippines at Manila, Philippines, where the principal and interest shall be payable in Philippine currency or its equivalent in United States currency, in the discretion of the Secretary of Finance.

Done at the City of Manila, this 24th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:
(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 147
REQUIRING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FELISBERTO A. BROCE OF CALATRAVA,
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL, TO RESIGN HIS OFFICE

Two separate administrative complaints were filed against Justice of the Peace Felisberto A. Broce of Calatrava, Negros Occidental, for purposely delaying the issuance of a warrant of arrest in a criminal case to favor the defendants therein who are his political followers, and for partisan political activities, respectively.

With regard to the first charge, the records show that at noon time of July 10, 1940, the chief of police of Calatrava went to respondent's house for the purpose of presenting a criminal action, for trespass to dwelling, against two defendants. The chief of police was accompanied by the offended party and the latter's witness and brought with him already prepared the criminal complaint and its supporting affidavits. The respondent ratified these affidavits of the complainant and his witness and promised to issue the warrant for the arrest of the defendants on the following day. The respondent, however, did not fulfill his promise and issued the warrant of arrest only on July 13th, purposely to give the defendants in the meantime the opportunity to settle the case amicably. As a matter of fact, on July 11th, the respondent suggested to one of the accused upon the latter's inquiry as to how an amicable settlement of the case could be reached, that he see the chief of police and the offended party. Effectively, on July 22nd, the offended party asked for the dismissal of the case, although the petition was not granted on account of the Fiscal's opposition.

In regard to the charge for partisan political activities, it has been shown that before the December elections of 1940, the respondent actively campaigned for his candidate for mayor of Calatrava in several instances. At one time, the respondent personally counselled the father of an alleged minor who had illegally registered as a voter that he could allow his son to vote, provided the two of them should vote for respondent's candidate. The father consented to the suggestion and he was afraid that his son would be jailed if he should disobey respondent's wishes. The records further show that in three other instances the respondent personally interviewed several voters and asked them to vote for his candidate. In one of these instances the respondent summoned the voter to his house, and in the other two cases, he personally went in company with his candidate and several other persons to the voters' homes.

The respondent further showed his partisan political activity when he personally delivered during the second registration day a telegram addressed by a candidate for membership in the provincial board to one of the election inspectors in a far away precinct. The respondent was interested in insuring the prompt delivery of the telegram to its addressee as it contained certain directions relative to a change of election inspector favorable to respondent's candidate.

The foregoing facts are established by the evidence of record and by the declarations of witnesses who had no reasons to fabricate their testimony against the respondent. In this connection, the Provincial Fiscal who investigated the charges reported that from the manner the witnesses testified, it was easy to conclude that they were telling the truth.

In view of the foregoing, I agree with the Secretary of Justice that the respondent is guilty of the charges and that there is no justification for his continuance in office. Wherefore, the respondent, Felisberto A. Broce, is hereby required to resign as Justice of the Peace of Calatrava, Negros Occidental, effective immediately.

Done at the City of Manila, this 25th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168*]. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 148

FURTHER AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 123, DATED APRIL 15, 1940,
AS AMENDED BY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 137, DATED NOVEMBER 7, 1940,
AUTHORIZING THE ISSUE AND SALE OF BONDS KNOWN AS “CITY OF MANILA,
LOAN OF 1940 (DUE 1970) THIRD SERIES.”

WHEREAS, Administrative Order No. 137, dated November 7, 1940, amending Administrative Order No. 123, dated April 15, 1940, has authorized the issue and sale in series of the bonds known as “City of Manila, Loan of 1940 (Due 1970)” on the dates herein below:

Third Series	–	December 1, 1940	–	₱1,000,000.00
Fourth Series	–	March 1, 1941	–	500,000.00
Fifth Series	–	June 1, 1941	–	500,000.00
Sixth Series	–	September 1, 1941	–	500,000.00
Seventh Series	–	December 1, 1941	–	500,000.00
Eighth Series	–	March 1, 1942	–	500,000.00

WHEREAS, it appears that it will be to the best interest of the City of Manila if the issuance of the 6th series of the bonds of the City of Manila in the amount of ₱500,000.00 be deferred from September 1, 1941, to October 1, 1941;

NOW THEREFORE, pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 3456 and of Act No. 3711, as amended by Act No. 4247, I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, hereby further amend Administrative Order No. 123, dated April 15, 1940, as amended by Administrative Order No. 137, dated November 7, 1940, so that the sale of the 6th series of the bonds authorized to be issued and sold on September 1, 1941, be deferred to October 1, 1941.

Done at the City of Manila, this 26th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 149
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND DEVISE MEASURES THAT SHOULD BE
ADOPTED FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ARCHIVES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, do hereby create and constitute a committee to study and devise measures for the protection of the archives of the National Government in case of emergency. The committee herein created shall be composed of the following:

1. The Director of Public Works or his representative, Chairman
2. The Director of the National Library or his representative, Member
3. The National Air Raid Warden of the Civilian Emergency Administration, Member

The committee shall meet at such times and places as may be designated by its Chairman and shall submit its report and recommendations to the President at the earliest practicable date.

Done at the City of Manila, this 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 150
AUTHORIZING THE FAR EASTERN SURETY AND INSURANCE CO., INC.,
TO BECOME A SURETY UPON OFFICIAL RECOGNIZANCES, STIPULATIONS,
BONDS, AND UNDERTAKINGS

WHEREAS, Section 1 of Act No. 536, as amended by Act No. 2206, provides that whenever any recognizance, stipulation, bond or undertaking conditioned for the faithful performance of any duty or of any contract made with any public authority, national, provincial, municipal or otherwise, or of any undertaking, or for doing, or refraining from doing anything in such recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking specified, is by the laws of the Philippines or by the regulations or resolutions of any public authority therein, required or permitted to be given with one surety or with two or more sureties, the execution of the same or the guaranteeing of the performance of the condition thereof shall be sufficient when executed or guaranteed solely by any corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines, having power to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust, and to execute and guarantee bonds or undertakings in judicial proceedings and to agree to the faithful performance of any contracts or undertakings made with any public authority;

WHEREAS, said section further provides that no head of Department, court, judge, officer, board or body executive, legislative or judicial, shall approve or accept any corporation as surety on any recognizance, stipulation, bond, contract, or undertaking, unless such corporation has been authorized to do business in the Philippines in the manner provided by the provisions of said Act No. 536, as amended, nor unless such corporation has by contract with the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines been authorized to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings; and

WHEREAS, the Far Eastern Surety and Insurance Co., Inc., is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and fulfills the conditions prescribed by said Act No. 536, as amended;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested hereby authorize the Far Eastern Surety and Insurance Co., Inc., to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings, under such conditions and in such manner as provided by law, except that the total amount of immigration bonds that it may issue shall not, at any time, exceed its admitted assets.

Done at the City of Manila, this 10th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:
(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 151
REQUIRING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE RUFINO GONZALES OF SAN FABIAN,
PANGASINAN, TO RESIGN HIS OFFICE

This is an administrative investigation conducted against Justice of the Peace Rufino Gonzales of San Fabian, Pangasinan, who is charged with malpractice and falsification of his time records for January, May and June, 1938, and March, 1940.

In a confidential report submitted by the Division of Investigation, it was stated that respondent appeared as counsel for the plaintiff without previous authority in Civil Case No. 7524 of the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan. The evidence of record belies this charge, because it appears that the respondent's appearance as attorney for the plaintiff in the above-mentioned case was with the latter's knowledge and consent.

However, the charge of falsification has been sufficiently established. According to respondent's time record for January, 1938, he was in office on the 17th of the month from 8:00 to 12:00 o'clock a.m. and from 2:00 to 4:00 o'clock p.m. Nevertheless, the respondent admitted that he stayed in his office in the morning of that day from 8:00 to 9:00 o'clock and left for Malasiqui to attend the session of the Court of First Instance. Again in his time records for May 11 and June 2, 1938, and March 11, 1940, the respondent made similar false entries.

The respondent admitted that he received a copy of provincial auditor's memorandum No. 115 dated August 27, 1938, which provides that justices of the peace are required to hold office at least three consecutive hours a day either in the morning or in the afternoon; that after a justice of the peace has fixed his office hours he cannot occasionally depart therefrom at will; and that if a justice of the peace renders service in the morning when his schedule of office hours is in the afternoon, or vice versa, he is not entitled to salary for that day. Furthermore, respondent admitted that, in accordance with the said auditor's memorandum, he would be considered absent, and consequently not entitled to salary, if he did not render service in accordance with his schedule of office hours.

It results from the foregoing considerations that the erroneous entries made by respondent in his time records were deliberately done to enable him to collect his full salary despite his failure to render the required service. This shows the respondent to be lacking in the requisite honesty and sense of responsibility which a man in his position should possess. Following the action heretofore taken in similar cases, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Honorable, the Secretary of Justice, the respondent, Rufino Gonzales, is hereby required to resign as Justice of the Peace of the municipality of San Fabian, province of Pangasinan, within fifteen days from the receipt of a copy of this order, and upon failure to do so, he will be ordered removed from office.

Done at the City of Manila, this 13th day of September, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:
(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 152
ENJOINING STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF PARAGRAPH 5 OF CIVIL SERVICE RULE IX IN THE MATTER OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS

WHEREAS, there have been cases in which government employees have resorted to the practice of soliciting the intervention of persons other than the heads of the bureaus or offices in which such employees work to obtain promotion or increase in salary;

WHEREAS, such practice is repugnant to the merit principle upon which the Civil Service Law and Rules are based and is highly unbecoming of public servants; and

WHEREAS, promotion in the service depends upon a number of factors, most important of which is demonstrated efficiency;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby enjoin the strictest compliance with paragraph 5 of Civil Service Rule IX, which read as follows:

“No recommendation of any person for promotion, whether in verbal or in writing, shall be received or considered unless it be made by the officer or officers under whose supervision he is or has been employed, and the presentation of any other recommendation shall be considered an unwarrantable interference with the public service; and such a recommendation made at the solicitation or with the knowledge or consent of the employee shall be sufficient cause for debarring him from the promotion proposed, and a repetition of the offense shall be sufficient cause for removing him from the service.”

and do hereby direct that all employees found guilty of violating the provisions of said Civil Service Rule be proceeded against in the manner prescribed by law or regulation.

Done at the City of Manila this 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:
(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 153
REQUIRING AUXILIARY JUSTICE OF THE PEACE TEOFILO BUZON OF HILONGOS,
LEYTE, TO RESIGN

This is an administrative case against Teofilo Buzon, Auxiliary Justice of the Peace of Hilongos, Leyte, for gross ignorance and abuse of authority.

The record shows that when Criminal Case No. 5818 of the Justice of the Peace Court of Hilongos, Leyte, for threat was called for hearing on June 15, 1940, the respondent, who was then presiding, ordered the arrest for contempt of Salvador Zarco, one of the defendants, for not having arrived yet in the court room and then transferred the hearing for June 19, 1940. The respondent later set aside the order of arrest in view of Zarco's appearance. On the latter date, he declared one Severino Boca in contempt because of his failure to appear in court as a witness in a case and ordered his imprisonment for one day which Boca served. The respondent had no authority to make the said orders as under the code of Civil Procedure which was then in force, a justice of the peace could not punish a person for indirect contempt.

It likewise appears that the respondent held the complainant guilty of direct contempt of court and ordered him imprisoned for one day. When a relative of the complainant initiated steps so that the order of contempt may be appealed from, the respondent would not accept a personal bond for the purpose of such appeal and would accept only a cash bond in the unfounded belief that only a cash bond was acceptable, with the result that the intended appeal was abandoned and the complainant served the penalty of one day imprisonment imposed upon him. The foregoing acts of the respondent show unmistakably his ignorance of elementary law governing the functions of his office.

Without going into the question of whether the respondent also committed abuse of authority, which under the circumstances is not necessary, I find the respondent guilty of gross ignorance of the law which requires his separation from the service in the interest of the proper administration of justice. A person who has no working knowledge of the law affecting the courts should not be allowed to occupy the office of justice or auxiliary justice of the peace.

In view of the foregoing and in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, the respondent, Teofilo Buzon, Auxiliary Justice of the Peace of Hilongos, Leyte, is hereby required to resign within fifteen days from the receipt of a copy of this Order; and should he fail to do so, he shall be ordered removed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 22nd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 154
REQUIRING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE ESTEBAN RIVERA OF SAN FELIPE, ZAMBALES,
TO RESIGN

This is an administrative case against Esteban Rivera, Justice of the Peace of San Felipe, Zambales, whom the complainant, Florentino Piosos, charged as follows: (1) that in Criminal Case No. 790 of his court, for malicious mischief, the respondent ordered the arrest of the accused, the complainant herein, in violation of the provisions of Act No. 4178; and (2) that with the assistance of the Chief of Police of San Felipe, he falsified public documents in an attempt to justify the illegal arrest of the defendant.

It appears that on April 3, 1940, the Chief of Police of San Felipe, Zambales, instituted a criminal action against Florentino Piosos for malicious mischief, in connection with the killing of a carabao worth ₱60.00. Instead of summoning the accused, as provided in Act No. 4178 which was applicable to the case, the respondent ordered his arrest. As a result of his arrest, the accused was detained in jail for about eighteen hours before he was released on bail.

The respondent set up the defense that after he had accepted the complaint, he issued a summons requiring the defendant to appear and answer the accusation, but as the accused refused to accept the summons, the Chief of Police filed a petition praying for the defendant's arrest which the respondent granted. This defense is unacceptable. If these proceedings alleged by the respondent really took place, the summons, petition for arrest and order granting the petition which were exhibited by the respondent in the investigation, would have been included in the record of the case which was forwarded to the Court of First Instance when the accused appealed, and would have appeared in the criminal docket of the Justice of the Peace Court. However, such was not the case. Although owing to the circumstantial nature of the evidence against the respondent, it cannot be concluded with absolute certainty in the sense of precluding every possibility to the contrary, that he fabricated these documents to build up his defense, the circumstances of the case are such as to at least produce serious doubt in his honesty and probity and to warrant his separation from the high office he holds.

It may not be amiss to reiterate the policy of this administration of allowing to sit on the bench only men of unquestioned integrity and honesty. When there are good grounds to believe that a judge has not kept faith with the norm of honest conduct that is expected of men who dispense justice, the cause of the proper administration of justice requires that such official step out of his position.

In view of the foregoing, the respondent, Esteban Rivera, Justice of the Peace of San Felipe, Zambales, is hereby required to resign from office within a period of fifteen days after receipt of this order; and should he not do so, he shall be ordered removed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 22nd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 155
SUSPENDING PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR SATURNINO BENITO OF ALBAY
FOR ABUSE OF AUTHORITY

This is an administrative case against Provincial Governor Saturnino Benito of Albay for abuse of authority.

The investigator who conducted the investigation of this case found that the respondent has committed abuse of authority on five counts, to wit: (1) for having, on August 26, 1941, preventively suspended from office Mayor Vicente Nieves of Legaspi and Mayor Felipe Lotivio of Daraga, upon grounds not sanctioned and justified under Section 2188 of the Administrative Code; (2) for having appointed, on August 26, 1941, Alfredo Rebuena, a private citizen, acting mayor of Legaspi to temporarily take the place of Mayor Vicente Nieves, then under suspension, instead of Municipal Councilor Salvador de Vera who obtained the highest number of votes as such municipal councilor in the last general election, contrary to the mandatory requirement of Section 2195 of the Administrative Code; (3) for having appointed, on August 26, 1941, Municipal Councilor Mrs. Juana Imperial of Legaspi ad interim Vice-Mayor of said municipality and Pedro Abeleta ad interim Councilor in place of Councilor Mrs. Juana Imperial, in contravention of Section 16(b) of the Election Code; (4) for having, on August 26, 1941, appointed Elias Ayque, a private citizen, acting mayor of Daraga to temporarily take the place of Mayor Felipe Lotivio, who was then under preventive suspension, in violation of the mandatory provision of Section 2195 of the Administrative Code as on August 16, 1941, the President of the Philippines had already appointed Teodoro Cimanis as Vice-Mayor of Daraga; and (5) for having appointed, on August 26, 1941, in an ad interim capacity, two additional councilors for each of the municipalities of Paňganiban, Baras, Viga and Rapu-Rapu which had been raised to the category of fourth class municipalities, a power which is exclusively vested in the President of the Philippines by Section 2170 of the Administrative Code, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 633. The investigator found that the respondent committed the foregoing acts in an effort to strengthen the voting strength of his political group in the provincial convention of the Nacionalista Party in Albay on August 27, 1941, wherein the official candidates of the said Party for members of the House of Representatives in the coming November elections for the first, second, and third representative districts of the province were to be chosen.

A careful review of the record of this case discloses that the foregoing findings of the investigator are fully substantiated by the evidence. I, therefore, find the respondent guilty of abuse of authority. It appears from the record, however, that the actuations of the respondent were apparently made in good faith and after consultation with his legal advisers, as he himself is not a lawyer, and that had he known that the foregoing acts committed by him were contrary to law, he would not have committed them.

In view of the foregoing, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Saturnino Benito is hereby suspended from the office of Governor of Albay for thirty (30) days without pay, from August 27, 1941, and warned that the commission of similar irregularity by him will be dealt with more severely.

Done at the City of Manila, this 24th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 156
REQUIRING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE ARSENIO ACURANTES OF MATI, DAVAO,
TO RESIGN HIS OFFICE FOR CAUSE

This is an administrative case against Arsenio Acurantes, Justice of the Peace of the municipality of Mati, province of Davao, who is charged with having refused, for money consideration, to accept a complaint for homicide against a Chinese subject.

The crime was committed on May 21, 1939, at the barrio of Buso, municipality of Mati. On the following day, after the Chief of Police of Mati had investigated the incident, an eye-witness signed an affidavit describing the commission of the crime. This affidavit was subscribed and sworn to before the respondent on May 26, 1939. Subsequently, on June 1, 1939, the same eye-witness, together with the father and wife of the deceased, were brought to the house of the respondent by a notary public and the father of the accused. The eye-witness right then and there subscribed and swore to another affidavit before the respondent, retracting his previous sworn declarations. The relatives of the deceased likewise subscribed and swore to an affidavit purporting to exempt the accused from criminal responsibility.

Notwithstanding the foregoing attempt to quash the criminal action, the Chief of Police of Mati presented on June 1, 1939, a complaint for homicide against the perpetrator thereof. However, he attached to the complaint the retraction of the eye-witness, whereupon the respondent refused to accept it. Thereafter, without taking any further action on the matter, the respondent left Mati for the City of Davao. Only upon his return to Mati on June 27, 1939, did he request the Provincial Commander of Constabulary to conduct further investigation in regard to the crime. This new investigation brought out the declaration from the eye-witness that his first affidavit was true and that the second one was false; and on July 3, 1939, the respondent accepted the complaint for homicide with the first affidavit supporting it.

In the meantime, the accused was able to escape from the Philippines and efforts to extradite him have met with no success.

Upon the foregoing facts, I am satisfied that the respondent is guilty of serious dereliction of duty. The various negotiations between the parties should have impressed him that they were deliberately “fixing” the case and were attempting to defeat the administration of justice. Knowing that such was the attitude of the parties, and considering the seriousness of the crime committed, he should have advised the Chief of Police to support the complaint with the first affidavit of the eye-witness, for, having been executed just after the commission of the crime, the statements contained therein were more spontaneous and credible than those in the second affidavit. As a matter of fact, he could have ordered the arrest of the author of the crime after the eye-witness, in company with the Chief of Police, had subscribed and sworn to before him the first affidavit. But he defaulted in the prompt performance of this duty and preferred to tolerate the amicable settlement of so serious a crime, in which the state, more than the complainant herein, is the offended party. Moreover, by his misconduct, the respondent afforded opportunity to a culprit to escape prosecution for a grave criminal offense.

In view of the foregoing, the respondent, Arsenio Acurantes, is hereby required to resign as Justice of the Peace of the municipality of Mati, province of Davao, within fifteen days from the receipt of a copy of this order, and upon failure to do so, he will be ordered removed from office.

Done at the City of Manila, this 24th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 157
PHILIPPINES 4-1/2% COLLATERAL LOAN OF 1942 (DUE 1972)
PROVINCE AND TWELVE MUNICIPALITIES OF RIZAL

WHEREAS, the Government of the Province of Rizal, on the 29th day of August, 1941, by Resolution No. 1683, series of 1941, of the Provincial Board duly adopted and approved, requested the issue and sale of bonds in the amount of Two Hundred Ninety-Seven Thousand (P297,000) pesos under the provisions of Section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 651 for the repair of the provincial jail, construction of high school buildings, and other permanent public improvements;

WHEREAS, a similar request for the issue and sale of bonds under the provisions of the aforesaid Section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 651 has been made by the Governments of the Municipalities of Pasay, San Juan, Caloocan, Malabon, Pasig, Parañaque, Marikina, Mandaluyong, Makati, Antipolo, Binangonan, and Tanay, all of the Province of Rizal in amounts and for the purposes stated in the Resolutions of the respective Municipal Councils thereof duly adopted and approved by the Provincial Board of Rizal, as follows:

Municipality of Pasay –

Resolution No. 222 adopted September 10, 1941

Purpose: For the acquisition of school sites and playgrounds, construction
of school buildings, drainage systems, and other permanent public
improvements P200,000

Municipality of San Juan –

Resolution No. 172 adopted September 4, 1941

Purpose: For the acquisition of school sites and playgrounds, construction
of an additional to the presidencia building, drainage systems, and other
permanent public improvements 70,000

Municipality of Caloocan –

Resolution No. 293 adopted August 27, 1941

Purpose: For the acquisition of school sites, construction of school
buildings, drainage systems, and other permanent public improvements .. 85,000

Municipality of Malabon –

Resolution No. 219 adopted August 31, 1941

Purpose: For the acquisition of school sites and construction of
permanent public improvements 40,000

Municipality of Pasig –

Resolution No. 188 adopted August 30, 1941

Purpose: For the acquisition of school sites, repair of the presidencia building, and construction of other permanent public improvements 85,000

Municipality of Parañaque –

Resolution No. 200 adopted August 27, 1941

Purpose: For the acquisition of school sites and construction of other permanent public improvements 40,000

Municipality of Marikina –

Resolution No. 82 adopted August 25, 1941

Purpose: For the acquisition of town center sites and construction of other permanent public improvements 50,000

Municipality of Mandaluyong –

Resolution No. 107 adopted August 16, 1941

Purpose: For the acquisition of presidencia and school sites and construction of the presidencia building 45,000

Municipality of Makati –

Resolution No. 121 adopted August 16, 1941

Purpose: For the acquisition of school sites and playground and construction of other permanent public improvements 60,000

Municipality of Antipolo –

Resolution No. 74 adopted August 6, 1941

Purpose: For the construction of permanent public improvements 10,000

Municipality of Binangonan –

Resolution No. 46 adopted August 26, 1941

Purpose: For the construction of permanent public improvements 8,000

Municipality of Tanay –

Resolution No. 261 adopted September 7, 1941

Purpose: For the construction of permanent public improvements 10,000

WHEREAS, the Secretary of Finance recommends the issue of bonds of the Province of Rizal and of the Municipalities of Pasay, San Juan, Caloocan, Malabon, Pasig, Parañaque, Marikina, Mandaluyong, Makati, Antipolo, Binangonan, and Tanay, authorized to be issued under said Section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 651 in the total amount of ₱1,000,000;

WHEREAS, Section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 651 authorizes the issue of National Government bonds in the amount of ONE MILLION (₱1,000,000) PESOS, the proceeds of the sale of which are, under Section 4 of the same Act, appropriated for the payment of the equivalent amount of bonds of the Province of Rizal and of the twelve municipalities above-named, requested to be issued; and

WHEREAS, the same Section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 651 authorizes the President of the Philippines to issue in the name and on behalf of the Commonwealth of the Philippines the bonds authorized to be issued under the said Section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 651 and to sell the said bonds in the Philippines through the Treasurer of the Philippines, only at public auction, upon such terms and conditions as in his judgment are most favorable to the Commonwealth of the Philippines;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 651 above-mentioned, I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, in the name and on behalf of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, hereby authorize the issuance of, and by these presents do issue, for sale in the Philippines at public auction at not below par, National Government bonds in the amount of ONE MILLION (₱1,000,000) PESOS, Philippine Currency, for the purposes stated herein, said bonds to bear the date of February 1, 1942, payable thirty years after said date, with interest at the rate of 4-1/2% per annum, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be in the denomination of ₱50.00, or a multiple thereof, and may be coupon bonds or registered bonds, and shall be registered in the Treasury of the Philippines at Manila, where the principal and interest shall be payable in Philippine currency or its equivalent in United States currency in the discretion of the Secretary of Finance.

Done at the City of Manila, this 27th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 158

FURTHER AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 123, DATED APRIL 15, 1940,
AS AMENDED BY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 137, DATED NOVEMBER 7, 1940, AND
ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 148, DATED AUGUST 26, 1941, AUTHORIZING THE ISSUE
AND SALE OF BONDS KNOWN AS “CITY OF MANILA, LOAN OF 1940 (DUE 1970)
THIRD SERIES.”

WHEREAS, Administrative Order No. 123, dated April 15, 1940, as subsequently amended by Administrative Order No. 137, dated November 7, 1940, and Administrative Order No. 148, dated August 26, 1941, has authorized the issue and sale in series of the bonds known as “City of Manila, Loan of 1940 (Due 1970)” on the dates and amounts hereinbelow:

Third Series	–	December 1, 1940	–	₱1,000,000.00
Fourth Series	–	March 1, 1941	–	500,000.00
Fifth Series	–	June 1, 1941	–	500,000.00
Sixth Series	–	September 1, 1941	–	500,000.00
Seventh Series	–	December 1, 1941	–	500,000.00
Eighth Series	–	March 1, 1942	–	500,000.00

WHEREAS, the Government of the City of Manila, by Resolution No. 289, series of 1941, duly adopted by the Municipal Board on August 19, 1941, and approved by the Mayor of the City on August 26, 1941, has requested the President of the Philippines to authorize the issuance and sale of the balance of ₱1,500,000 out of the ₱5,000,000 bonds originally authorized to be issued by the City of Manila under Administrative Order No. 123, dated April 15, 1940, but which was later reduced to ₱3,500,000 by Administrative Order No. 137, dated November 7, 1940, in order to finance the Tondo Reconstruction Plan as submitted by the Tondo Rehabilitation Committee created incident to the fire that swept the District of Tondo on May 3, 1941;

WHEREAS, the Municipal Board of the City of Manila in Resolution No. 321, duly adopted on September 16, 1941, and approved by the Mayor of the City on September 17, 1941, authorized the incorporation of the said remaining balance of ₱1,500,000 worth of bonds of the City in the last three series of bonds of the City scheduled to be issued and sold on October 1, 1941, December 1, 1941 and March 1, 1942, by increasing each of the said series from ₱500,000 to ₱1,000,000;

WHEREAS, Act No. 3711 as amended by Act No. 4247 authorizes the President of the Philippines, upon recommendation of the Secretary of Finance, to issue in the name and behalf of the City of Manila, the bonds authorized to be issued under Section 1 of Act No. 3456, and to sell the said bonds in the Philippines through the Treasurer of the Philippines upon such terms and conditions as in his judgment are most favorable to the City of Manila; and

WHEREAS, the Secretary of Finance recommends the issue of the said balance of ₱1,500,000 worth of bonds under Act No. 3456 and the sale thereof in the Philippines as provided in said Act No. 3711, as amended by Act No. 4247;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 3456 and of Act No. 3711, as amended by Act No. 4247, I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, in the name and behalf of the City of Manila hereby authorize the issuance of, and by these presents, do issue the balance of the City of Manila bonds in the amount of ₱1,500,000 payable 30 years from the date of issue and to bear interest at the rate of 4-1/2% per annum payable semi-annually. The dates of issue and amounts of these bonds shall be, to wit:

December 1, 1941	–	₱1,000,000.00
March 1, 1942	–	500,000.00

so that the seventh and eighth series of the bonds to be issued on December 1, 1941, and March 1, 1942, as previously authorized are hereby increased, as follows:

December 1, 1941	–	₱1,500,000.00
March 1, 1942	–	1,000,000.00

Administrative Order No. 123, dated April 15, 1940, as amended by Administrative Order No. 137, dated November 7, 1940, and by Administrative Order No. 148, dated August 26, 1941 is hereby further amended accordingly.

Done at the City of Manila, Philippines, this 31st day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 159
ORDER OF ISSUE
PHILIPPINES 4-1/2% LOAN OF 1942 (DUE 1972/1952)
SECOND SERIES, METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT –
COMMONWEALTH ACT NO. 528

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Water District, on the 23rd day of June, 1941, by Resolution No. 65, series of 1941, of the District Board duly adopted, authorized the issue and sale of its first mortgage bonds in the amount of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (₱500,000) under the provisions of Sections 2-(m) and 5 of Act No. 2832 as amended by Act No. 4079 and Commonwealth Act No. 438;

WHEREAS, the said resolution of the Metropolitan Water District Board was duly approved by the Secretary of Finance, pursuant to section 5 of the above-named Act No. 2832 as amended;

WHEREAS, Section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 528, authorizes the issue of National Government bonds in an amount equivalent to that authorized for the Metropolitan Water District to issue, the proceeds of the sale of which shall be used by the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines for the purchase of an equivalent par amount of first mortgage bonds of the Metropolitan Water District to be issued for the purpose of obtaining funds for further extension of the water supply and sewerage systems of said District, and for other purposes;

WHEREAS, the same Section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 528 authorizes the President of the Philippines, to issue, in series, in the name and on behalf of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines at times and in amounts to be determined by him, the bonds authorized to be issued under said Section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 528 and, under Section 2 of the same Act, to sell the said bonds through the Treasurer of the Philippines upon such terms and conditions as in his judgment are most favorable to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, the Secretary of Finance recommends the issue of National Government bonds authorized to be issued under Section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 528, in the amount of ₱500,000;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 528, above-mentioned, I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, in the name and on behalf of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines hereby authorize the issuance of, and by these presents, do issue, for sale in the Philippines at a price not below par, the SECOND SERIES of National Government bonds authorized to be issued under Commonwealth Act No. 528, in the amount of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (₱500,000) to bear the date of January 1, 1942, redeemable after ten years from the date of issue at the pleasure of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines; and due and payable thirty years after said date of issue, with interest at the rate of four and one-half percentum per annum payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be in the denomination of ₱50.00 or a multiple thereof, and may be coupon bonds or registered bonds, and shall be registered in the Treasury of the Philippines at Manila, where the principal and interest shall be payable in Philippine currency or its equivalent in United States currency, in the discretion of the Secretary of Finance.

Done at the City of Manila, this 5th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Forty-One, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the Sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:
(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 160
PROHIBITING THE EXPENDITURE AND/OR SUBSTITUTION
OF THE AMOUNTS CONSTITUTING THE ITEMS OF “SAVINGS TO BE MADE”
REQUIRED IN THE CURRENT GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT.

WHEREAS, Executive Order No. 321, issued on January 27, 1941 as a precautionary measure to avert impending deficits in order to keep the budget of the National Government in balance and maintain the stability of its finances, adopted, among others, the policy of suspending the granting of salary increases except only in certain cases therein specified;

WHEREAS, in conformity with the said policy the difference, if any, between the authorized salary for any position provided in the current General Appropriation Act and the actual salary of the incumbent thereon on the date the 1942 Budget was submitted by the Chief Executive to the National Assembly was considered in the preparation of the said 1942 Budget and the 1942 General Appropriation Act as “savings to be made”;

WHEREAS, section 5 and 6 of Commonwealth Act No. 654 contemplate that the portions of the appropriation items therein provided making up the various amounts of “savings to be made” are not available for expenditure;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and existing laws, do hereby order that:

1. Except as otherwise specifically authorized heretofore in each case, the portions of the authorized salaries for positions provided in Commonwealth Act No. 654 which constitute parts of any of the various items of “savings to be made” therein required as hereinbelow specified shall not be available for expenditure, nor may they be substituted with savings from any other item or items.

2. The items of appropriations affected by the “savings to be made” and the corresponding amounts involved, under the different departments, bureaus, and offices of the Government are as follows:

<u>Com. Act No. 654</u> <u>Item No. 1 Page</u>			Authorized <u>Salary</u>	Amount of <u>“savings to be</u> <u>made”</u>
<u>Designation</u>				
B. – OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				
The President's Private Offices				
(a) Private Secretaries				
5(1)	14	One stenographer	₱2,400.00	₱2,280.00
9	14	One clerk	600.00	<u>60.00</u>
Total (item 12, page 14)				<u>₱2,340.00</u>

(d) Malacañan Household

3	15	One clerk	540.00	60.00
4	15	One steward	1,560.00	120.00
6	15	One cook	540.00	60.00
8	15	Tow servants at ₱540	1,080.00	<u>120.00</u>
Total (item 16, page 15)				<u>₱360.00</u>

(1) Executive Office

4	15	One senior assistant	4,800.00	840.00
8	16	One clerk	2,580.00	180.00
14	16	One clerk	900.00	60.00
21	16	One telephone operator	600.00	120.00
25	16	One property officer	3,480.00	360.00
30	16	One stenographer	1,080.00	120.00
32	16	One clerk	540.00	60.00
42	17	One assistant	3,480.00	180.00
43	17	One clerk	2,760.00	360.00
46	17	One stenographer	1,200.00	120.00
56	17	Two assistant at ₱3,480	6,960.00	720.00
63	17	One senior assistant	4,500.00	540.00
85	18	One superintendent	4,500.00	540.00
92	18	One chauffeur	540.00	<u>60.00</u>
Total (item 94, page 18)				<u>₱4,260.00</u>

(2) Bureau of Civil Service

11	19	One clerk	1,680.00	240.00
17	19	One clerk	780.00	60.00
19	19	Four clerks at ₱600	2,400.00	480.00
19	19	Ten clerks at ₱600	6,000.00	600.00
20	19	Two clerks at ₱540	1,080.00	120.00
23	19	Two messengers at ₱420	840.00	120.00
33	20	One psychologist and researcher	2,940.00	540.00
37	20	One examiner	1,680.00	240.00
42	20	One junior examiner	900.00	120.00
47	20	One clerk	540.00	60.00
57	20	One attorney	1,800.00	360.00
58	20	One attorney	1,680.00	240.00
59	20	One attorney	1,200.00	240.00
68	21	One clerk	780.00	60.00
73	21	One messenger	420.00	<u>60.00</u>
Total (item 88, page 21)				<u>₱3,540.00</u>

(3) Budget Commission

3	22	One administrative officer of the Budget Office and secretary of the Budget Commission	6,000.00	600.00
11	22	One senior clerk	2,160.00	240.00
13	22	One stenographer	1,800.00	360.00
15	22	One stenographer	840.00	120.00
26	23	One clerk	1,080.00	120.00
27	23	One clerk	600.00	120.00
30	23	One clerk	2,040.00	120.00
32	23	One clerk	1,320.00	120.00
36	23	One clerk	600.00	60.00
39	23	One inspector	4,500.00	300.00
40	23	One inspector	4,200.00	240.00
43	23	One clerk	1,800.00	360.00
47	23	One clerk	840.00	120.00
51	23	One administrative researcher	4,800.00	300.00
53	24	Three inspectors at ₱4,500	13,500.00	900.00
55	24	One chief examiner	3,720.00	240.00
56	24	One examiner	3,480.00	360.00
57	24	One examiner	3,300.00	180.00
60	24	One clerk	1,800.00	360.00
63	24	One clerk	600.00	120.00
Total (item 64, and page 24)				<u>₱5,340.00</u>

(4) Institute of National Language

5	24	Two junior language researchers at ₱1,200	2,400.00	480.00
7	25	One junior language researcher	900.00	180.00
14	25	One janitor-messenger	420.00	60.00
Adjustment to make the amount granted to the office in round figure				<u>(2.00)</u>
Total (item 16, page 25)				<u>₱718.00</u>

(5) Philippine Sugar Administration

13	26	One statistician	3,480.00	360.00
19	26	One telephone operator	660.00	60.00
20	26	One messenger	420.00	60.00
22	26	One watchman-laborer	420.00	60.00
24	26	One laborer	420.00	60.00
26	26	One cashier and property officer	2,280.00	240.00
28	26	Two clerks at ₱540	1,080.00	120.00
30	26	One clerk	660.00	60.00

31	26	One clerk	600.00	60.00
32	26	One attorney	2,940.00	540.00
34	26	One clerk	840.00	120.00
38	27	One bookkeeper	1,200.00	120.00
43	27	Two clerks at ₱600	1,200.00	240.00
44	27	Two clerks at ₱540	1,080.00	120.00
46	27	One bookkeeper	1,800.00	240.00
50	27	One clerk	840.00	120.00
51	27	One clerk	600.00	60.00
55	27	One head bookkeeper	1,800.00	360.00
59	27	One permit agent	2,280.00	120.00
59	27	Two permit agents at ₱2,280	4,560.00	480.00
60	27	One permit agent	1,800.00	120.00
62	27	Twenty-three sugar checkers at ₱840	19,320.00	2,760.00
62	27	Three sugar checkers at ₱840	2,520.00	180.00
65	28	Two permit agents at ₱2,280.00	4,560.00	480.00
66	28	One permit agent	1,800.00	360.00
66	28	One permit agent	1,800.00	120.00
67	28	One investigator	2,040.00	120.00
69	28	One inspector	1,800.00	120.00
71	28	Five sugar checkers at ₱840	4,200.00	300.00
71	28	Twenty-three sugar checkers at ₱840	19,320.00	2,760.00
72	28	Four clerk checkers at ₱840	3,360.00	480.00
Total (item 75, page 28)				<u>₱11,400.00</u>

(6) Bureau of the Census and Statistics

4	28	Two clerks at ₱780	1,560.00	120.00
31	29	Two assistant statisticians at ₱1,800	3,600.00	720.00
32	29	One assistant statistician	1,560.00	120.00
33	29	One statistical clerk	900.00	180.00
48	30	Two statistical clerks at ₱600	1,200.00	240.00
57	30	Two statistical clerks at ₱600	1,200.00	120.00
60	30	One assistant statistician	1,800.00	<u>360.00</u>
Total (item 65, page 31)				<u>₱1,860.00</u>

IV. – SPECIAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES

B-IV-10	33	For expenses of the National Economic Council for the purpose of carrying on its program of activities in accordance with Commonwealth Act No. 2:		
(c)	33	One consultant	5,400.00	300.00
(f)	33	One chief clerk	2,940.00	360.00

(l)	34	One stenographer	1,320.00	360.00
(m)	34	One junior stenographer	600.00	<u>120.00</u>
		Total (item B-IV-10(q), page 34)		<u>P1,140.00</u>
		Total "savings to be made" from the appropriations for the Office of the President.		<u>P30,958.00</u>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

9	40	One secret agent	720.00	240.00
18	40	One assistant	2,940.00	540.00
21	40	One clerk	1,080.00	120.00
31	41	One clerk	1,320.00	180.00
41	41	One clerk	1,560.00	120.00
42	41	One clerk	1,080.00	120.00
44	41	Two clerks at P780	1,560.00	120.00
54	41	One law clerk	1,800.00	120.00
55	41	Two law clerks at P1,560	3,120.00	240.00
56	41	One law clerk	1,200.00	240.00
61	42	One clerk	1,080.00	120.00
62	42	One clerk	780.00	60.00
66	42	One assistant chief of division	3,480.00	360.00
70	42	One clerk	2,040.00	120.00
73	42	One clerk	780.00	60.00
75	42	One clerk	600.00	60.00
76	42	Two clerks at P540	1,080.00	120.00
86	42	One law clerk	1,680.00	120.00
93	43	One law clerk	1,800.00	240.00
94	43	One chief clerk	2,940.00	540.00
96	43	One clerk-stenographer	1,320.00	240.00
103	43	One senior clerk	2,040.00	120.00
107	43	One assistant secretary	1,080.00	<u>120.00</u>
		Total (item 109, page 43)		<u>P4,320.00</u>
		Total "savings to be made" from the appropriations for the Department of the Interior		<u>P4,320.00</u>

E. – DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

(1) Office of the Secretary

6	46	One clerk	P1,800.00	P240.00
7	46	One clerk-stenographer	1,200.00	240.00
13	46	One clerk	1,800.00	240.00
14	46	One clerk	900.00	180.00
26	46	One clerk	600.00	120.00
30	46	One senior clerk	2,940.00	360.00
33	46	One clerk	2,040.00	120.00

37	47	One clerk	1,200.00	240.00
46	47	One clerk-stenographer	1,320.00	120.00
50	47	One senior clerk	2,760.00	180.00
57	47	One senior clerk	2,940.00	540.00
58	47	One senior clerk	2,280.00	360.00
60	47	One clerk	1,080.00	120.00
67	48	One senior clerk	2,280.00	360.00
68	48	One law clerk	1,800.00	<u>360.00</u>
Total (item 72, page 48)				<u>₱3,780.00</u>

(a) Division of Purchase and Supply

18(7)	48	One clerk	₱600.00	₱60.00
18(8)	48	One clerk	600.00	120.00
39(2)	49	One clerk	600.00	60.00
63(1)	50	One clerk	600.00	60.00
63(2)	50	One clerk	600.00	<u>60.00</u>
Total (item 81, page 51)				<u>₱360.00</u>

(2) Bureau of Customs

10	51	One clerk	2,280.00	360.00
33	52	One clerk	900.00	60.00
56	53	One appraiser	3,480.00	360.00
57(1)	53	One appraiser	2,940.00	540.00
58	53	One appraiser	2,760.00	360.00
63(2)	53	One examiner	2,040.00	120.00
64(7)	53	One examiner	1,800.00	120.00
64(8)	53	One examiner	1,800.00	240.00
64(9)	53	One examiner	1,800.00	360.00
65	53	One examiner	1,680.00	240.00
66	53	One examiner	1,560.00	120.00
71(20)	53	One examiner	1,200.00	240.00
72(2-3)	53	Two examiners at ₱1,080	2,160.00	240.00
78	54	One examiner	780.00	60.00
83(2)	54	One examiner	660.00	60.00
84(12)	54	One examiner	600.00	60.00
84(11)	54	One examiner	600.00	120.00
86	54	One scale inspector	1,680.00	240.00
89(1-2)	54	Two clerks at ₱660	1,320.00	120.00
91(3)	54	One clerk	600.00	60.00
94(3-4)	54	Two weighers at ₱540	1,080.00	120.00
97	54	One weigher	420.00	60.00
108(4)	55	One junior assessor	1,080.00	120.00
115	55	One clerk	1,560.00	120.00
121	55	One clerk	420.00	60.00

123	55	One messenger	420.00	60.00
128(2)	55	One clerk	1,800.00	360.00
133(2 to 4)	55	Three clerks at ₱1,080	2,240.00	360.00
135(1)	55	One clerk	840.00	120.00
139(3)	56	One clerk	600.00	120.00
142	56	One clerk	420.00	60.00
156(2)	56	One sanitary inspector	600.00	60.00
164	57	One clerk	780.00	60.00
175(8 to 11)	57	Four janitors at ₱420	1,680.00	240.00
196	58	One patron	900.00	180.00
197	58	One machinist	780.00	60.00
199(2)	58	One patron	600.00	240.00
200(1)	58	One machinist	660.00	120.00
200(2)	58	One machinist	660.00	180.00
203	58	One engineer	1,320.00	360.00
204	58	One machinist	780.00	60.00
207	58	One patron	1,320.00	120.00
208	58	One patron	900.00	180.00
209	58	One engineer	1,320.00	120.00
217	59	One chief officer	2,760.00	360.00
219	59	One engineer	2,760.00	360.00
222(1-2)	59	Two oilers at ₱600	1,200.00	240.00
225	59	One cook	420.00	60.00
227	59	One deputy surveyor of customs, Manila	3,720.00	240.00
234(3)	59	One inspector	1,320.00	120.00
234(4)	59	One inspector	1,320.00	240.00
235(1-2)	59	Two inspectors at ₱1,200	2,400.00	240.00
236(2)	59	One inspector	1,080.00	120.00
236(3-4)	59	Two inspectors at ₱1,080	2,160.00	240.00
239(2)	59	One inspector	900.00	120.00
240(8 to 11)	59	Four inspectors at ₱840	3,360.00	480.00
249(24)	60	One guard	600.00	60.00
249(25)	60	One guard	600.00	120.00
250(8-9)	60	Two guards at ₱540	1,080.00	120.00
261	60	One electrical engineer	3,480.00	180.00
262	60	One ship draftsman	1,800.00	360.00
264(2)	60	One clerk	600.00	120.00
270(1-2)	60	Two captains at ₱4,500 (adjustment to provide salary rate according to scale)	9,000.00	(600.00)
272	60	One chief engineer	4,500.00	540.00
273(2)	61	One first officer	2,940.00	360.00
274(2)	61	One first officer	2,760.00	360.00
279	61	One third officer	1,800.00	360.00
281	61	One first assistant engineer	2,760.00	360.00
286(4)	61	One radio operator	1,560.00	120.00
289(1 to 6)	61	Six assistant radio operators at ₱780	4,680.00	360.00

293(5)	61	One machinist	780.00	60.00
299(1)	61	One engine storekeeper	540.00	60.00
302(1)	61	One boatswain	660.00	120.00
312(3)	62	One chief cook	660.00	180.00
329	62	One clerk	780.00	60.00
330	62	One radio-beacon operator, with furnished quarters and subsistence	1,560.00	120.00
333(1 to 3)	63	Three lightkeepers, with furnished quarters and subsistence at ₱1,320	3,960.00	1,080.00
340(7-8)	63	Two lightkeepers at ₱900	1,800.00	120.00
342(3-7)	63	Two lightkeepers at ₱780	1,560.00	120.00
345	63	One lightkeeper, with furnished quarters and subsistence	660.00	180.00
347(1)	63	One lightkeeper, with furnished quarters and subsistence	600.00	60.00
347(3)	63	One lightkeeper, with furnished quarters and subsistence	600.00	120.00
349(19-21-23)	63	Three lightkeepers at ₱540	1,620.00	180.00
354(1)	64	One lightkeeper	420.00	60.00
354(55 to 59)	64	Five lightkeepers at ₱420	2,100.00	300.00
365(1)	64	One supervising secret service agent	2,400.00	600.00
369	64	One special secret service agent	2,400.00	600.00
370	64	One secret service agent	1,680.00	360.00
374(3)	65	One secret service agent	960.00	120.00
377(5)	65	One secret service agent	780.00	60.00
378(17-18)	65	Two secret service agents at ₱720	1,440.00	120.00
378(21)	65	One secret service agent	720.00	180.00
385	65	Once chief of section	1,320.00	120.00
388(2-3)	65	Two examiners at ₱1,200	2,400.00	480.00
392	65	One junior assessor	900.00	180.00
396	65	One clerk-receiving teller	1,200.00	240.00
398	65	One clerk	780.00	60.00
400(2)	65	One clerk	600.00	120.00
401(1-2)	65	Two clerks at ₱540	1,080.00	120.00
402	66	One wharfinger	1,800.00	360.00
404(3 to 5)	66	Three inspectors at ₱840	2,520.00	360.00
405(6)	66	One guard	600.00	60.00
427	66	One stenographer	1,320.00	360.00
428	66	One clerk	1,080.00	120.00
433	67	One boarding officer	1,320.00	360.00
434	67	One storekeeper	1,080.00	120.00
436	67	One inspector	840.00	120.00
438	67	One guard	600.00	60.00
440(1)	67	One guard	420.00	60.00
451	67	One quartermaster	540.00	60.00
457(1)	67	One clerk	1,080.00	120.00

464(1-2)	68	Two patrons at ₱600	1,200.00	240.00
466	68	One machinist	660.00	180.00
492	69	One machinist	900.00	180.00
497	69	One examiner	1,080.00	120.00
502	69	One inspector	900.00	60.00
503	69	One inspector	840.00	120.00
504(2-3)	69	Two guards at ₱600	1,200.00	120.00
511	69	One collector of customs	4,200.00	240.00
517	70	One patron	900.00	180.00
518	70	One machinist	900.00	<u>180.00</u>
Total (Item 530, page 71)				<u>₱23,220.00</u>

IV. – SPECIAL PURPOSES

E-IV-13	94	For salaries and wages, sundry expenses, and furniture and equipment of such personnel as may be necessary, including the compensation of officials of the United States customs service who may be assigned to the Philippines, in connection with the assessment and collection of the export taxes as provided in section 6 of the Tydings-McDuffie Law, as amended by the Act of the United States Congress of August 7, 1939:		
(a)	95	One messenger	420.00	<u>₱60.00</u>
Total (Item E-IV-13(i), page 95)				<u>₱60.00</u>
E-IV-14	95	For salaries and wages, uniform allowance, sundry expenses, furniture and equipment, including the purchase of raincoats of the Harbor Police Division organized under Executive Order No. 228, dated October 31, 1939: Provided, That the Manila Port Terminal shall reimburse the National Government for amounts of salaries and allowances paid to, and for, incumbents of the positions authorized in items (b), (f), (g), (i), (j), and (m) hereof:		
(c)-(1 to 3)	96	Three lieutenants of police at ₱2,280	6,840.00	1,080.00
(d)	96	One first sergeant of police	1,800.00	360.00
(e)-(2 to 7)	96	Six sergeants of police at ₱1,080	6,480.00	720.00
(h)-(1 to 5-7 to 12)	96	Eleven corporals of police at ₱840	9,240.00	1,320.00
(h)-(6)	96	One corporal of police	840.00	60.00
(l)-(4-7-15 to 18)	96	Six first class police privates at ₱660	3,960.00	720.00
(l)-(12 to 14-19-20)	96	Five first class police privates at ₱660	3,300.00	900.00

(n)-(9-11-13 to 15-17 to 19)	96	Eight second class police privates at ₱600	4,800.00	480.00
(n)-(12-16-20 to 25)	96	Eight second class police privates at ₱600	4,800.00	960.00
(o)-(1-3-5-6- 13-14)	96	Six second class police privates at ₱600	3,600.00	360.00
(o)-(2-4-7 to 12-15 to 23)	96	Seventeen second class police privates at ₱600	10,200.00	<u>2,040.00</u>
Total (Item E-IV-14(q), page 96)				<u>₱9,000.00</u>

(3) Bureau of Internal Revenue

4	71	One special agent	4,500.00	540.00
5	71	One clerk	1,080.00	120.00
9	71	One stenographer	1,560.00	120.00
23	72	One clerk	840.00	120.00
24	72	One clerk (adjustment because of reallocation of the grade)	660.00	(60.00)
30	72	One chief of section	2,040.00	120.00
40	72	One clerk (adjustment because of reallocation of the grade)	660.00	(60.00)
53	73	One clerk	1,800.00	240.00
62(3)	73	One clerk	540.00	60.00
72	73	One assistant chief of division	4,500.00	540.00
77(3)	74	One law clerk	1,800.00	360.00
80	74	One law clerk	1,200.00	240.00
81(1)	74	One stenographer	1,200.00	120.00
81(2)	74	One stenographer	1,200.00	240.00
82(1)	74	One stenographer	840.00	60.00
82(2)	74	One stenographer	840.00	120.00
85	74	One clerk-stenographer	660.00	120.00
86	74	One clerk	1,680.00	120.00
87	74	One clerk	1,080.00	120.00
88	74	One clerk	840.00	120.00
90(1-2)	74	Two clerks at ₱600	1,200.00	120.00
98(1)	74	One clerk	1,080.00	120.00
104	74	One chief of section	2,040.00	120.00
122(1)	75	One clerk	600.00	60.00
126	75	One clerk	900.00	60.00
138(1)	76	One clerk	600.00	60.00
139(2)	76	One clerk	540.00	60.00
141(2)	76	One clerk	420.00	60.00
146	76	One chief of section	2,580.00	180.00
147	76	One law clerk	2,280.00	360.00

148	76	One law clerk	2,040.00	120.00
149	76	One law clerk	1,800.00	120.00
168(2)	77	One clerk	660.00	60.00
187	77	One clerk	540.00	60.00
196(1-2)	78	Two senior examiners at ₱2,280	4,560.00	720.00
198(1-3 to 5)	78	Four senior examiners at ₱2,040	8,160.00	480.00
200	78	One senior examiner	1,800.00	120.00
202(1)	78	One examiner	2,040.00	360.00
203(5-6)	78	Two examiners at ₱1,800	3,600.00	720.00
204(9-12-13)	78	Three examiners at ₱1,560	4,680.00	360.00
207(4-6-8-15-19-23-25 to 27-32-35-37-39)	78	Thirteen examiners at ₱1,200	15,600.00	1,560.00
207(2-3-5-7-9-10-12-14-16 to 18-20-21-24-28-29-31-34-36-38-40)	78	Twenty-one examiners at ₱1,200	25,200.00	5,040.00
211(1 to 10)	78	Ten assistant examiners at ₱1,080	10,800.00	1,200.00
214(1-2)	79	Two assistant examiners at ₱900	1,800.00	360.00
215	79	One assistant examiner	660.00	180.00
217(3)	79	One examiner	1,560.00	120.00
220	79	One examiner	1,200.00	120.00
225(2-3)	79	Two supervising agents at ₱4,200	8,400.00	480.00
229(2-5)	79	Two provincial revenue agents at ₱3,480	6,960.00	720.00
229(4)	79	One provincial revenue agent	3,480.00	180.00
230(1-2)	79	Two provincial revenue agents at ₱3,300	6,600.00	360.00
232(2)	79	One provincial revenue agent	2,940.00	180.00
232(3)	79	One provincial revenue agent	2,940.00	360.00
234(1-2-4 to 8)	79	Seven provincial revenue agents at ₱2,580	18,060.00	1,260.00
236(3 to 6)	80	Four agents at ₱2,940	11,760.00	2,160.00
237(1 to 5)	80	Five agents at ₱2,580	12,900.00	900.00
239(1)	80	One agent	2,160.00	240.00
240(2 to 11)	80	Ten agents at ₱2,040	20,040.00	1,200.00
242(2)	80	One agent	1,800.00	240.00
242(3-4)	80	Two agents at ₱1,800	3,600.00	720.00
243(3 to 5)	80	Three agents at ₱1,680	5,040.00	360.00
243(6-7)	80	Two agents at ₱1,680	3,360.00	480.00
246(9-12-13)	80	Three agent's assistants at ₱1,800	5,400.00	360.00
246(14-18-19)	80	Three agent's assistants at ₱1,800	5,400.00	1,080.00
246(15 to 17)	80	Three agent's assistants at ₱1,800	5,400.00	720.00
247(1 to 8-10)	80	Nine agent's assistants at ₱1,560	14,040.00	1,080.00

249(2-3)	80	Two agent's assistants at ₱1,320	2,640.00	240.00
249(4)	80	One agent's assistant	1,320.00	360.00
250(3-7)	80	Two agent's assistants at ₱1,200	2,400.00	480.00
251(1-6-8-10 to 15-18)	80	Ten agent's assistants at ₱1,080	10,080.00	1,200.00
259(1-2)	80	Two inspector of weights and measures at ₱1,200	2,400.00	480.00
259(3)	80	One inspector of weights and measures	1,200.00	120.00
261(4)	81	One forest products inspector	1,080.00	120.00
263(3 to 5)	81	Three examiners at ₱1,560	4,680.00	360.00
264(6-7)	81	Two examiners at ₱1,080	2,160.00	240.00
265	81	One stenographer	840.00	60.00
268	81	One clerk	780.00	60.00
273(5-9)	81	Two clerks at ₱540	1,080.00	120.00
275(1)	81	One storekeeper	900.00	60.00
276	81	One storekeeper	840.00	60.00
281(11)	81	One storekeeper	540.00	60.00
285	82	One assistant chief, secret service	2,160.00	120.00
291(2)	82	One investigator	1,200.00	240.00
297(3)	82	One secret service agent	840.00	60.00
298(2)	82	One secret service agent	780.00	60.00
301(2-16-17- 20)	82	Four secret service agents at ₱600	2,400.00	240.00
302(2-3-7-10)	82	Four secret service agents at ₱540	2,160.00	240.00
308(10)	83	One secret service agent	600.00	60.00
309(6-10-18- 19)	83	Four secret service agents at ₱540	2,160.00	240.00
314	83	One examiner	1,800.00	360.00
315	83	One examiner	1,200.00	240.00
317	83	One clerk	900.00	60.00
319(2)	83	One clerk-stenographer	600.00	60.00
326	83	One examiner	2,040.00	120.00
327	83	One examiner	1,800.00	120.00
329	83	One examiner	1,320.00	120.00
Total (Item 336, page 84)				<u>₱35,700.00</u>

(4) Bureau of the Treasury

9	84	One clerk	1,200.00	120.00
10(1)	84	One clerk	900.00	120.00
10(2)	84	One clerk	900.00	180.00
10(3-4)	84	Two clerks at ₱900	1,800.00	240.00
11(1)	84	One clerk	660.00	120.00
11(2)	84	One clerk	660.00	120.00
11(3)	84	One clerk	660.00	60.00
17	84	One chief guard	2,160.00	240.00
21	85	Two guards at ₱780	1,560.00	120.00

22(3-4)	85	Two guards at ₱600	1,200.00	120.00
22(5 to 7)	85	Three guards at ₱600	1,800.00	360.00
24	85	One public debt recorder	2,040.00	120.00
27	85	One clerk-stenographer	1,200.00	240.00
28	85	One clerk	900.00	180.00
35(3)	85	One money counter	1,200.00	120.00
36	85	One money counter	1,080.00	120.00
39	85	One bookkeeper	900.00	180.00
40	85	One clerk	900.00	180.00
41(1)	85	One clerk	660.00	120.00
41(2)	85	One clerk	660.00	60.00
41(3)	85	One clerk	660.00	180.00
41(4)	85	One clerk	660.00	120.00
52	86	Two assistant examiners at ₱1,560	3,120.00	240.00
55(2)	86	One examiner	2,040.00	120.00
56(1)	86	One assistant examiner	1,800.00	240.00
56(2)	86	One assistant examiner	1,800.00	360.00
57(1)	86	One assistant examiner	1,560.00	120.00
59	86	One clerk	660.00	<u>180.00</u>
Total (Item 60, page 86)				<u>₱4,680.00</u>

(5) Bureau of Banking

7(2)	87	One examiner	2,940.00	180.00
7(3-4)	87	Two examiners at ₱2,940	5,880.00	1,080.00
8(2-3)	87	Two examiners at ₱2,580	5,160.00	360.00
12	87	One record and property clerk	1,200.00	240.00
13	87	One clerk-stenographer	840.00	120.00
14	87	One clerk-stenographer	600.00	120.00
18	87	One messenger-janitor	420.00	<u>60.00</u>
Total (Item 19, page 87)				<u>₱2,160.00</u>
Total "savings to be made" from the appropriations for the				
Department of Finance				<u>₱78,960.00</u>

F. – DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(1) Office of the Secretary

7(2)	111	One stenographer	₱1,800.00	₱120.00
8	111	One stenographer	1,560.00	120.00
9	111	One clerk-stenographer	1,320.00	240.00
10(1)	111	One janitor-messenger	600.00	60.00
10(2)	111	One janitor-messenger	600.00	60.00
12(1)	112	One attorney	3,480.00	360.00
12(2)	112	One attorney	3,480.00	360.00
16	112	One law clerk	1,680.00	120.00
17	112	One stenographer	1,200.00	240.00

19	112	One legal researcher	2,580.00	180.00
21	112	One legal researcher	1,320.00	120.00
22(2)	112	One legal researcher	1,200.00	120.00
24	112	One stenographer	1,200.00	120.00
26(a)	112	One attorney	4,800.00	600.00
26(b)-2	112	One attorney	3,120.00	180.00
26(e)-4	112	One legal researcher	1,800.00	240.00
31	113	One stenographer	1,200.00	120.00
32	113	One clerk	1,200.00	240.00
34	113	One clerk	840.00	120.00
38	113	One chief of division	3,480.00	360.00
39	113	One principal clerk	2,280.00	360.00
42	113	One stenographer	1,200.00	120.00
43	113	One statistician	1,800.00	360.00
44(1)	113	One statistician	1,200.00	120.00
44(3)	113	One statistician	1,200.00	240.00
44(4)	113	One statistician	1,200.00	240.00
45	113	One clerk	1,200.00	120.00
46	113	One clerk	600.00	120.00
48	113	One typist	600.00	60.00
54	113	One clerk	900.00	180.00
55	113	One briefer	660.00	60.00
56(1)	113	One clerk	600.00	120.00
56(3)	113	One clerk	600.00	<u>60.00</u>
Total (Item 69, page 114)				<u>₱6,240.00</u>

(a) Parole Office

For the necessary expenses to carry out the purposes of Act No. 4103,
as amended by Act No. 4225, creating the Board of Indeterminate Sentence:

7(3)	114	One clerk	600.00	120.00
15(1)	115	One parole officer	1,200.00	120.00
15(2)	115	One parole officer	1,200.00	240.00
18	115	One clerk	600.00	60.00
28	115	One psychiatrist	2,760.00	<u>360.00</u>
Total (item 33, page 115)				<u>₱900.00</u>

(b) Anti-Usury Board

For the necessary expenses to carry out the purposes of Act No. 4109,
as amended by the Act No. 4168, creating the Anti-Usury Board, any provision
of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding:

7	116	One supervising agent	2,700.00	1,020.00
8	116	One secret service agent	1,740.00	240.00

9	116	One secret service agent	1,500.00	60.00
10(3)	116	One secret service agent	1,020.00	60.00
11(4)	116	One secret service agent	840.00	60.00
12	116	One secret service agent	720.00	<u>180.00</u>
Total (item 29, page 117)				<u>₱1,620.00</u>

(c) Division of Investigation

2	117	One assistant chief of division	4,800.00	840.00
3	117	One secretary to the chief of division	2,040.00	120.00
4	117	One stenographer	1,800.00	120.00
5	117	One chief of section	2,100.00	60.00
6	117	One disbursing officer and property custodian	1,800.00	120.00
7	117	One stenographer	1,200.00	240.00
17	117	One medico-legal officer	3,600.00	300.00
18(1)	118	One medico-legal officer	2,400.00	300.00
21(2)	118	One chemist	3,000.00	600.00
22	118	One chemist	2,400.00	600.00
27	118	One morgue attendant	720.00	180.00
28	118	One assistant morgue attendant	600.00	60.00
36	118	One fingerprint expert	4,500.00	540.00
37	118	One assistant fingerprint expert	1,800.00	360.00
38	118	One fingerprint verifier and in charge of kardex	1,440.00	240.00
32(2)	118	One fingerprint operator	1,200.00	240.00
40	118	One fingerprint operator	960.00	240.00
41(1)	118	One fingerprint operator	900.00	180.00
41(2)	118	One fingerprint operator	900.00	180.00
42	118	One fingerprint operator	840.00	120.00
48	119	One mimeograph-operator and file clerk	960.00	360.00
50(16)	119	One special agent	1,800.00	600.00
50(25)	119	One special agent	1,800.00	<u>600.00</u>
Total (item 51, page 119)				<u>₱7,200.00</u>

(d) Office of the District Attorneys

6	119	One stenographer	₱1,200.00	₱240.00
8	119	One stenographer	1,200.00	240.00
10	119	One stenographer	1,200.00	240.00
12	119	One stenographer	1,200.00	240.00
14	120	One stenographer	1,200.00	240.00
16	120	One stenographer	1,200.00	240.00
18	120	One stenographer	1,200.00	240.00
19	120	One chief clerk	2,760.00	360.00
20	120	One stenographer	1,200.00	240.00
21(2)	120	One clerk	600.00	<u>120.00</u>
Total (item 23, page 120)				<u>₱2,400.00</u>

IV. – SPECIAL PURPOSES

F-IV-3	175	For expenses of law enforcement in cases of agrarian conflicts in accordance with the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 413:		
(a)-2	175	One attorney	₱6,000.00	₱1,200.00
(c)-2	175	One attorney	3,600.00	300.00
(g)-3	175	One agent	2,400.00	300.00
(i)-1	175	One agent	1,200.00	360.00
(i)-6	175	One agent	1,200.00	240.00
(i)-9	175	One agent	1,200.00	300.00
(l)	175	One stenographer	1,200.00	480.00
(n)-1	175	One clerk-stenographer	600.00	60.00
(n)-2	175	One clerk-stenographer	600.00	60.00
(n)-3	175	One clerk-stenographer	600.00	120.00
(o)-1	175	One fingerprint operator	960.00	60.00
(o)-2	175	One fingerprint operator	960.00	<u>60.00</u>
Total (item F-IV-3(s), page 175)				<u>₱3,540.00</u>

(2) Bureau of Justice

11(1)	121	One law clerk	₱1,560.00	₱120.00
11(2)	121	One law clerk	1,560.00	120.00
11(3)	121	One law clerk	1,560.00	120.00
12	121	One legal researcher and librarian	1,560.00	120.00
24(2)	121	One stenographer	1,800.00	120.00
27(1)	121	One stenographer	1,200.00	240.00
28(1)	121	One stenographer	1,080.00	120.00
28(2)	121	One stenographer	1,080.00	120.00
28(3)	121	One stenographer	1,080.00	120.00
38	122	One clerk	600.00	<u>60.00</u>
Total (item 44, page 122)				<u>₱1,260.00</u>

(3) Courts of First Instance

5	122	One interpreter	₱1,080.00	₱120.00
6	122	One interpreter	900.00	120.00
10	122	One docket clerk	840.00	120.00
19	123	One docket clerk	840.00	120.00
29	123	One deputy clerk of court	1,320.00	360.00
41	123	One provincial sheriff	1,800.00	360.00
50(2)	124	One stenographer	1,800.00	240.00
51	124	One interpreter	1,560.00	120.00
64	124	One provincial sheriff	2,280.00	360.00
84	125	One deputy clerk of court	660.00	120.00
94(2)	125	One deputy sheriff	840.00	120.00

99(4)	125	One stenographer	1,800.00	240.00
99(5)	125	One stenographer	1,800.00	360.00
100	126	One stenographer	1,320.00	360.00
102(3)	126	One interpreter	1,200.00	240.00
106(1-2)	126	Two docket clerks at ₱900	1,800.00	240.00
116	126	One deputy clerk of court	900.00	180.00
117	126	One docket clerk	840.00	120.00
118	126	One clerk	540.00	60.00
122(3)	126	One deputy sheriff	840.00	120.00
124	126	One deputy clerk of court	1,320.00	240.00
125	126	One deputy clerk of court	1,080.00	120.00
127(2)	126	One docket clerk	840.00	120.00
128	126	One clerk	600.00	60.00
137	127	One deputy clerk of court	1,800.00	360.00
138	127	One deputy clerk of court	1,680.00	240.00
139(1)	127	One docket clerk	900.00	60.00
139(2)	127	One docket clerk	900.00	60.00
139(3)	127	One docket clerk	900.00	180.00
149(1)	127	One stenographer	2,940.00	360.00
149(2)	127	One stenographer	2,940.00	360.00
149(3)	127	One stenographer	2,940.00	540.00
149(4)	127	One stenographer	2,940.00	540.00
151(1)	127	One stenographer	2,280.00	360.00
151(3)	127	One stenographer	2,280.00	120.00
151(4)	127	One stenographer	2,280.00	360.00
152(5)	127	One stenographer	2,040.00	120.00
155(1)	127	One interpreter	2,280.00	360.00
155(2)	127	One interpreter	2,280.00	360.00
159	128	One interpreter	1,680.00	120.00
162	128	One interpreter	1,080.00	120.00
167(4)	128	One deputy clerk of court	2,040.00	120.00
167(7)	128	One deputy clerk of court	2,040.00	120.00
168(1)	128	One deputy clerk of court	1,800.00	240.00
168(2)	128	One deputy clerk of court	1,800.00	360.00
171(1-2)	128	Two special clerks at ₱1,800	3,600.00	720.00
175(1-2)	128	Amount saved by reducing the amount previously granted to the maximum of a lower grade	1,800.00	(120.00)
181(4)	128	One clerk	840.00	60.00
197	129	One clerk of court	3,480.00	360.00
213(3)	130	One stenographer	1,800.00	120.00
213(4 to 6)	130	Three stenographers at ₱1,800	5,400.00	1,080.00
217	130	One interpreter	1,680.00	120.00
219(1-2)	130	Two interpreters at ₱1,200	2,400.00	480.00
224	130	One docket clerk	900.00	60.00
225	130	One docket clerk	840.00	60.00

226	130	One clerk	900.00	120.00
229	130	One provincial sheriff	2,280.00	360.00
241	131	One clerk	600.00	60.00
246	131	One provincial sheriff	1,560.00	120.00
250	131	One deputy clerk of court	1,680.00	120.00
251	131	One docket clerk	900.00	60.00
252	131	One docket clerk	840.00	120.00
253	131	One docket clerk	660.00	60.00
262	131	One deputy clerk of court	1,680.00	120.00
263(1-2)	131	Two docket clerks at ₱840	1,680.00	240.00
264	131	One clerk	600.00	60.00
269(2-3)	131	Two deputy sheriffs at ₱840	1,680.00	240.00
280(1-2)	132	Two stenographers at ₱1,800	3,600.00	240.00
282	132	One interpreter	1,200.00	240.00
284(1)	132	One interpreter	840.00	60.00
284(2)	132	One interpreter	840.00	120.00
287	132	One docket clerk	840.00	120.00
293	132	One deputy clerk of court	1,320.00	120.00
295	132	One docket clerk	840.00	120.00
298	132	One clerk	600.00	60.00
308	133	One civil docket clerk	900.00	60.00
315(1)	133	One deputy sheriff	840.00	60.00
315(3)	133	One deputy sheriff	840.00	120.00
319	133	One docket clerk	660.00	120.00
332(3)	134	One stenographer	1,800.00	240.00
333	134	One stenographer	1,560.00	120.00
335	134	One interpreter	1,680.00	120.00
339(2)	134	One deputy clerk of court	1,800.00	360.00
340	134	One deputy clerk of court	1,080.00	120.00
342	134	One docket clerk	900.00	60.00
343	134	One docket clerk	840.00	120.00
352	134	One deputy clerk of court	840.00	60.00
356(2)	134	One deputy sheriff	840.00	120.00
359(1-2)	135	Two docket clerks at ₱840	1,680.00	240.00
360	135	One assistant docket clerk	840.00	120.00
379(2)	135	One deputy sheriff	840.00	120.00
382	136	One docket clerk	840.00	60.00
391(3)	136	One stenographer	1,800.00	360.00
392	136	One stenographer	1,200.00	240.00
393	136	One stenographer	1,080.00	120.00
397	136	One interpreter	1,080.00	120.00
414	137	One docket clerk	840.00	60.00
426	137	One deputy sheriff	840.00	60.00
429	137	One docket clerk	840.00	120.00
434	137	One deputy sheriff	840.00	60.00

435	137	One docket clerk	600.00	120.00
444(2)	138	One stenographer	1,800.00	360.00
445	138	One stenographer	1,320.00	120.00
447	138	One interpreter	1,680.00	120.00
448(3)	138	One interpreter	1,200.00	240.00
449	138	One interpreter	840.00	120.00
453	138	One docket clerk	840.00	120.00
460	138	One clerk	420.00	60.00
468	139	One deputy clerk of court	840.00	120.00
471	139	One provincial sheriff	1,800.00	120.00
479	139	One provincial sheriff	1,200.00	240.00
483	139	One clerk	600.00	120.00
486	139	One provincial sheriff	1,320.00	120.00
498	140	One deputy sheriff	840.00	120.00
501	140	One deputy sheriff	840.00	120.00
503	140	One deputy clerk of court	840.00	120.00
515(3)	141	One stenographer-at-large	2,040.00	120.00
516(15-16)	141	Two stenographers-at-large at ₱1,800	3,600.00	240.00
516(17-18)	141	Two stenographers-at-large at ₱1,800	3,600.00	480.00
522(2 to 5)	141	Four stenographers-at-large at ₱1,320	5,280.00	480.00
522(8)	141	One stenographer-at-large	1,320.00	360.00
523(8 to 13)	141	Six stenographers-at-large at ₱1,200	7,200.00	1,440.00
524(5-6)	141	Two interpreters-at-large at ₱1,200	2,400.00	480.00
525(7-8)	141	Two interpreters-at-large at ₱1,080	2,160.00	240.00
527	141	One interpreter-at-large	900.00	180.00
530	141	One stenographer	1,200.00	240.00
To make the total amount granted for the Courts of First Instance in round figure				<u>4.00</u>
Total (item 531, page 141)				<u>₱25,744.00</u>

(4) Justice of the Peace Courts

1	142	Salaries of the justices of the peace and auxiliary justices of the peace, including prior years' obligations	₱1,179,000.00	<u>₱73,660.00</u>
Total (item 2, page 142)				<u>₱73,660.00</u>

(5) Public Service Commission

23	143	One clerk-stenographer	₱780.00	₱60.00
41	144	One clerk	660.00	<u>120.00</u>
Total (item 43, page 144)				<u>₱180.00</u>

IV. – SPECIAL PURPOSES

F-IV-6	178	For salaries and wages of the personnel of the Standardizing Meter Laboratory pursuant to the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 349:		
(c)-1	179	One junior mechanical or electrical engineer	P1,200.00	P240.00
2	179	One junior mechanical or electrical engineer	1,200.00	240.00
(f)	179	One clerk	600.00	<u>120.00</u>
		Total (item F-IV-6(g), page 179)		P600.00
		Less – amount revertible to the Standardizing Meter Laboratory		
		Revolving Fund, Commonwealth Act No. 349		<u>(P600.00)</u>

(6) Bureau of Prisons

4	144	One stenographer	P900.00	P60.00
23(2)	145	One chaplain	1,200.00	240.00
58	147	One guard inspector	2,280.00	120.00
61(1)	147	One first-class guard	1,320.00	120.00
61(2)	147	One first-class guard	1,320.00	120.00
74(5)	147	One chauffeur	540.00	60.00
75	147	One superintendent	2,940.00	540.00
77	148	One inspector of the guards	1,200.00	240.00
82	148	One assistant superintendent	3,300.00	180.00
83	148	One chief clerk and cashier	1,800.00	120.00
85	148	One dentist	1,200.00	120.00
87	148	One pharmacist	900.00	180.00
91	148	One ranch foreman	1,320.00	120.00
93	148	One farming instructor	1,320.00	120.00
96	148	One foreman, building construction	900.00	180.00
99	148	One supply and equipment foreman	600.00	120.00
100	148	One cattle foreman	420.00	60.00
107	149	One pharmacist	900.00	180.00
130(2)	149	One farming instructor	900.00	120.00
133	150	One foreman, machinist	780.00	60.00
134	150	One foreman	840.00	120.00
141(1 to 18)	150	Eighteen third-class guards at P540	9,720.00	1,080.00
143(a)	150	One superintendent, building construction	2,280.00	<u>240.00</u>
		Total (item 145, page 151)		<u>P4,500.00</u>

IV. – SPECIAL PURPOSES

F-IV-2	173	For the promotion and development of agriculture and industry in penal colonies, etc., Act No. 4012:		
(e)-4	174	One industrial foreman	P780.00	P60.00
(e)-5	174	One industrial foreman	780.00	60.00
(f)	174	One horticulturist	780.00	60.00

	(h)	174	One foreman, piggery	780.00	60.00
	(i)	174	One foreman, animal husbandry	780.00	60.00
	(k)	174	One agriculturist foreman	660.00	60.00
	(l)-1	174	One industrial foreman	660.00	60.00
	(l)-2	174	One industrial foreman	660.00	<u>60.00</u>
			Total (item F-IV-2(m), page 174)		<u>P480.00</u>
F-IV-5		117	For salaries and wages of the personnel of the Bureau of Prisons-Industrial Division, etc.:		
	(c)	117	One clerk	P900.00	P120.00
	(d)-1	117	One clerk	660.00	120.00
	(d)-2	117	One clerk	660.00	180.00
	(e)	117	One chief of section	1,320.00	360.00
	(g)	117	One clerk	420.00	60.00
	(i)	178	One chief of section	1,080.00	120.00
	(j)	178	One clerk	780.00	60.00
	(m)	178	One automobile mechanic	1,320.00	120.00
	(n)	178	One shop supervisor	2,280.00	360.00
	(o)	178	One foreman	840.00	60.00
	(q)	178	One ship supervisor	1,800.00	<u>240.00</u>
			Total (item F-IV-5(t), page 178)		P1,800.00
			Less – amount revertible to the Bureau of Prisons-Industrial Division Revolving Fund		<u>(P1,800.00)</u>
(7) General Land Registration Office					
6		151	One clerk	P1,080.00	P120.00
10		151	One clerk	900.00	180.00
34(4)		152	One clerk	540.00	60.00
39		152	One clerk	900.00	180.00
76		154	One clerk	600.00	120.00
88		154	One clerk	600.00	120.00
94		155	One clerk	420.00	60.00
135		156	One clerk	660.00	180.00
152		157	One clerk	1,800.00	360.00
153		157	One clerk	1,680.00	240.00
157		157	One clerk	1,080.00	120.00
160(1)		157	One clerk	780.00	60.00
162		157	One clerk	660.00	60.00
186		158	One clerk	840.00	60.00
212		159	One clerk	600.00	60.00
225		160	One clerk-messenger	420.00	60.00
232(2)		160	One clerk	540.00	60.00
243		160	One clerk	600.00	120.00
250(2)		161	One clerk	660.00	120.00
272(1 to 15)		162	Fifteen stenographers at P1,800	27,000.00	5,400.00

275(5)	162	One deputy clerk	1,200.00	240.00
278(1-2)	162	Two interpreters at ₱840	1,680.00	240.00
280(1-2)	162	Two clerks at ₱900	1,800.00	360.00
285(1-9 to 11-13-14)	162	Six clerks at ₱600	3,600.00	720.00
290	162	One messenger	420.00	60.00
302	163	One computer	780.00	60.00
304(4)	163	One draftsman	600.00	60.00
318	163	One clerk	540.00	60.00
328(2)	164	One clerk	1,080.00	120.00
329	164	One clerk	900.00	60.00
330(2)	164	One clerk	780.00	60.00
Total (item 370, page 165)				<u>₱9,780.00</u>

(8) Securities and Exchange Commission

4	165	One senior clerk	₱2,280.00	₱360.00
5	165	One junior clerk	1,200.00	240.00
6	165	One collecting and disbursing officer	2,280.00	360.00
8	165	One stenographer	1,800.00	360.00
10(2)	166	One stenographer	1,200.00	240.00
11	166	One stenographer	1,080.00	120.00
17(2)	166	One clerk	840.00	60.00
19	166	One clerk	600.00	60.00
22	166	One chief of section	1,800.00	360.00
23	166	One clerk	840.00	120.00
25	166	One clerk	600.00	60.00
30	166	One attorney	3,480.00	360.00
33	166	One attorney	2,040.00	120.00
34	166	One attorney	1,800.00	360.00
37	166	One securities agent	1,800.00	240.00
38(2)	166	One securities agent	1,320.00	120.00
42	167	One examiner	2,280.00	120.00
43(1)	167	One examiner	1,800.00	240.00
43(2)	167	One examiner	1,800.00	360.00
44(1-2)	167	Two examiners at ₱1,320	2,640.00	240.00
44(3)	167	One examiner	1,320.00	360.00
45(1 to 3)	167	Three examiners at ₱1,200	3,600.00	720.00
46	167	One chief of division	4,500.00	300.00
51	167	One clerk	780.00	60.00
Total (item 53, page 167)				<u>₱5,940.00</u>

(9) Court of Industrial Relations

5	167	One clerk-stenographer	₱1,200.00	₱240.00
6	167	One clerk	1,080.00	120.00

8	167	One clerk	780.00	60.00
15(2)	168	One deputy clerk of court	1,800.00	240.00
16(1)	168	One interpreter	1,800.00	240.00
16(2)	168	One interpreter	1,800.00	120.00
17	168	One interpreter	1,560.00	120.00
25(1-2)	168	Two stenographers (bilingual) at ₱2,280.00	4,560.00	720.00
26(4)	168	One stenographer	1,800.00	360.00
35	168	One examiner	2,280.00	360.00
36	168	One assistant examiner	1,800.00	360.00
37(1)	168	One assistant examiner	1,320.00	240.00
37(2)	168	One assistant examiner	1,320.00	360.00
39	168	One statistical clerk	600.00	60.00
40	168	One clerk	840.00	120.00
41(2)	168	One typist	600.00	120.00
41(3)	168	One typist	600.00	60.00
Total (item 48, page 169)				<u>₱3,900.00</u>

(10) Bureau of Immigration

6(3)	169	One member	₱2,760.00	₱360.00
8(1 to 5)	169	Five interpreters at ₱1,080	5,400.00	600.00
12	170	One assistant (legal researcher)	2,580.00	180.00
15	170	One law clerk	1,560.00	120.00
18	170	One clerk	900.00	180.00
19(1-2)	170	Two stenographers at ₱1,200	2,400.00	480.00
24	170	One cashier and property clerk	1,800.00	360.00
25	170	One clerk	1,200.00	240.00
28(1-2)	170	Two clerks at ₱1,200	2,400.00	480.00
29(1 to 3)	170	Three clerks at ₱1,080	3,240.00	360.00
31(1-2)	170	Two clerks at ₱840	1,680.00	240.00
33(1)	170	One clerk	600.00	60.00
33(2 to 6)	170	Five clerks at ₱600	3,000.00	600.00
35(2)	170	One laborer	420.00	60.00
44	171	One chief	3,720.00	600.00
45	171	One immigrant inspector	2,760.00	180.00
49(1)	171	One immigrant agent	1,200.00	120.00
49(2 to 5)	171	Four immigrant agents at ₱1,200	4,800.00	960.00
52(1-3-5)	171	Three immigrant inspectors at ₱1,200	3,600.00	720.00
52(2)	171	One immigrant inspector	1,200.00	120.00
53	171	One interpreter	1,080.00	120.00
54	171	One clerk	1,200.00	240.00
60(1)	171	One fingerprint operator	840.00	120.00
60(2)	171	One fingerprint operator	840.00	60.00
64(1 to 3)	171	Three clerks at ₱1,080	3,240.00	360.00
66	171	One clerk	840.00	120.00
67	171	One clerk	780.00	60.00

71	172	One clerk	840.00	120.00
73	172	One photographer	840.00	120.00
74	172	One matron	840.00	120.00
77(1-3 to 5)	172	Four guards at ₱600	2,400.00	480.00
77(2)	172	One guard	600.00	60.00
79	172	One janitor	600.00	120.00
80(1 to 4)	172	Four janitors at ₱540	2,160.00	240.00
81(1 to 3)	172	Three laborers at ₱420	1,260.00	180.00
82	172	One immigrant inspector	2,940.00	540.00
84	172	One immigrant inspector	2,940.00	540.00
86	172	One immigrant inspector	2,580.00	180.00
88	172	One immigrant inspector	2,580.00	180.00
Total (item 90, page 172)				<u>₱10,980.00</u>
Total "savings to be made" from the appropriations for the				
Department of Justice				<u>₱158,324.00</u>

G. – DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

(1) Office of the Secretary

9	180	One clerk	₱2,040.00	₱120.00
34	181	One clerk	660.00	180.00
44	181	One attorney	2,040.00	120.00
50	181	One assistant chief of division	3,720.00	600.00
53	181	One clerk	1,800.00	360.00
59	182	One assistant chief of division	3,480.00	180.00
63	182	One assistant editor	2,280.00	240.00
64	182	One assistant editor	2,040.00	120.00
66	182	One junior editor	660.00	60.00
67	182	One clerk	900.00	180.00
77	182	One artist	900.00	180.00
90	183	One soil chemist	2,940.00	540.00
92	183	One assistant soil chemist	1,080.00	120.00
93	183	One assistant soil technologist	1,800.00	360.00
94	183	Two junior soil technologists at ₱1,560	3,120.00	240.00
103	183	One chief of division	6,000.00	900.00
105	183	One fishery technologist	2,940.00	540.00
109	183	One chief inspector	3,720.00	600.00
111	183	One assistant ichthyologist	2,760.00	360.00
113	183	One assistant ichthyologist	2,280.00	240.00
114	183	One junior ichthyologist	1,800.00	360.00
115	184	One junior ichthyologist	1,560.00	120.00
117	184	One fish warden	1,200.00	240.00
118	184	Two junior fish wardens at ₱840	1,680.00	240.00
118	184	One junior fish warden	840.00	60.00
119	184	Five junior fish wardens at ₱660	3,300.00	900.00
119	184	Four junior fish wardens at ₱660	2,640.00	480.00

119	184	One junior fish warden	660.00	60.00
120	184	One junior preparator	660.00	120.00
126	184	One clerk	660.00	120.00
133	184	Four scientists at ₱5,400	21,600.00	1,200.00
135	184	One scientist	3,300.00	180.00
137	184	One assistant scientist	2,760.00	360.00
139	184	One assistant scientist	1,800.00	360.00
140	184	One junior scientist	1,800.00	360.00
143	184	Three scientific aides at ₱1,080	3,240.00	360.00
144	184	One scientific aide	900.00	180.00
150	185	One laboratory helper	660.00	180.00
156	185	One clerk	840.00	120.00
Total (item 160, page 185)				<u>₱12,240.00</u>

IV. – SPECIAL PURPOSES

G-IV-8	244	For expenses in connection with the conservation of the fishery resources and for the promotion and development of the fishing industry, Act No. 4003, as amended, etc.		
(a)	244	One zoologist	₱4,500.00	₱540.00
(b)	244	One zoologist	4,200.00	240.00
(d)	244	One inspector	2,040.00	120.00
(e)	244	One junior inspector	1,560.00	120.00
(g)	244	Five technical demonstrators at ₱1,080	5,400.00	600.00
(i)	244	One junior preparator	540.00	60.00
(j)	244	Five junior fish wardens at ₱540	2,700.00	300.00
Total (item G-IV-8(t), page 245)				<u>₱1,980.00</u>
Less – amount revertible to the receipts, Act No. 4003				<u>(₱1,980.00)</u>

(2) Bureau of Plant Industry

3	185	One assistant chief of division	₱2,760.00	₱180.00
4	185	One clerk	1,800.00	240.00
9	185	One clerk	540.00	60.00
25	186	One clerk	900.00	180.00
32	186	One cashier and disbursing officer	1,560.00	120.00
44	187	One assistant agronomist	1,320.00	240.00
46	187	Two assistant agronomists at ₱1,080	2,160.00	240.00
47	187	One junior agronomist	900.00	180.00
51	187	One chief of section	2,940.00	540.00
62	187	One assistant agronomist	2,040.00	120.00
75	188	One assistant agronomist	1,080.00	120.00
83	188	Two assistant agronomists at ₱1,080	2,160.00	240.00
92	189	One assistant agronomist	1,800.00	360.00

97	189	One plant pathologist	2,940.00	540.00
99	189	One assistant plant pathologist	2,280.00	360.00
100	189	One assistant plant pathologist	1,800.00	240.00
102	189	One junior agronomist	1,080.00	120.00
112	189	One junior agronomist	900.00	60.00
115	189	One assistant agronomist	1,800.00	360.00
134	190	One agronomist	2,940.00	540.00
144	191	One assistant agronomist	1,200.00	120.00
147	191	One mechanic helper	660.00	120.00
149	191	One skilled laborer	780.00	60.00
159	191	One agronomist	2,940.00	540.00
160	191	One agronomist	2,760.00	180.00
161	191	One assistant agronomist	2,280.00	240.00
163	191	One assistant agronomist	1,800.00	120.00
165	192	One assistant agronomist	1,320.00	360.00
169	192	One junior agronomist	540.00	60.00
181	192	One clerk	660.00	180.00
192	192	One demonstrator	540.00	60.00
199	193	One home economics agent	600.00	<u>120.00</u>
Total (item 209, page 193)				<u>₱7,200.00</u>

IV. – SPECIAL PURPOSES

G-IV-1	237	Organization of scouting parties to locate and fight locusts, Act No. 3163; etc.		
(a)	237	One agronomist	₱2,940.00	₱540.00
(d)	237	One assistant agronomist	1,080.00	120.00
(m)	238	One assistant mechanic	840.00	<u>120.00</u>
Total (item G-IV-1(o), page 238)				<u>₱780.00</u>
G-IV-2	239	Contributions and gratuities, including expenses for the control or eradication of agricultural pests and diseases; etc.		
(c)	239	One junior plant sanitation inspector	₱900.00	₱120.00
(g)	239	Two junior plant sanitation inspectors at ₱540	1,080.00	<u>120.00</u>
Total (item G-IV-2(s), page 239)				<u>₱240.00</u>

(3) Bureau of Animal Industry

4	194	One chief of section	₱1,680.00	₱120.00
7	194	One clerk	660.00	180.00
8	194	One clerk	600.00	60.00
12	194	One laborer	420.00	60.00
17	194	Two clerks at ₱660	1,320.00	240.00
19	194	One foreman	840.00	120.00
23	194	One skilled laborer	660.00	60.00

27	194	One laborer	420.00	60.00
31	195	One clerk	780.00	60.00
51	195	One veterinarian	2,760.00	180.00
56	195	One assistant veterinarian	2,040.00	120.00
57	196	One assistant veterinarian	1,800.00	360.00
57	196	One assistant veterinarian	1,800.00	240.00
57	196	One assistant veterinarian	1,800.00	120.00
58	196	Two assistant veterinarians at ₱1,560	3,120.00	240.00
62	196	One livestock inspector	960.00	180.00
62	196	One livestock inspector	900.00	60.00
63	196	One livestock inspector	840.00	60.00
64	196	Three livestock inspectors at ₱780	2,340.00	180.00
68	196	Three livestock inspectors at ₱660	1,980.00	180.00
69	196	One livestock inspector	600.00	60.00
72	196	One livestock inspector	420.00	60.00
79	196	One assistant veterinarian	2,040.00	120.00
80	197	One chief of division	6,000.00	900.00
85	197	One assistant veterinarian	1,800.00	360.00
100	197	One assistant machinist	600.00	60.00
127	198	One veterinary entomologist	2,280.00	360.00
129	198	One assistant veterinary helminthologist	1,800.00	120.00
136	199	One supervising zootechnist	2,940.00	180.00
147	199	One assistant zootechnist	1,320.00	360.00
148	199	One assistant zootechnist	1,200.00	240.00
150	199	One livestock inspector	660.00	180.00
169	200	One laborer	840.00	60.00
184	200	One assistant zootechnist	1,200.00	240.00
197	201	One chief of section	1,560.00	120.00
203	201	Two livestock extension officers at ₱1,200	2,400.00	480.00
205	201	One clerk	840.00	120.00
210	201	One clerk	840.00	120.00
Less – amount revertible to special fund, (items 85 and 129) ..				(480.00)
Total (item 213, page 202)				<u>₱6,540.00</u>

IV. – SPECIAL PURPOSES

G-IV-4	241	For the eradication and control of anthrax, rinderpest, foot-and-mouth, and other animal diseases, Acts Nos. 3119, 3166, and 3825, and Commonwealth Act No. 134, etc.		
(b)	241	One assistant veterinarian	₱1,320.00	₱120.00
(c)	241	One assistant veterinarian	1,200.00	240.00
(d)	241	One assistant veterinarian	900.00	180.00
(e)	241	One livestock inspector	900.00	180.00
(e)	241	One livestock inspector	900.00	120.00
(e)	241	Four livestock inspectors at ₱900	3,600.00	240.00

(f)	241	One livestock inspector	660.00	180.00
(f)	241	One livestock inspector	660.00	<u>120.00</u>
		Total (item G-IV-4(m), page 241)		<u>₱1,380.00</u>
(4) Bureau of Forestry				
10	202	One clerk	₱900.00	₱180.00
14	202	One chief of section	1,560.00	120.00
16	202	One clerk	780.00	60.00
34	203	One clerk	420.00	60.00
43	203	One clerk	660.00	60.00
44	203	One clerk	600.00	120.00
48	203	One forester-attorney	2,280.00	360.00
49	203	One ranger-attorney	1,320.00	120.00
50	203	One clerk-stenographer	1,200.00	120.00
51	203	One clerk	840.00	120.00
51	203	One clerk	840.00	60.00
54	204	One clerk	660.00	60.00
55	204	Two clerks at ₱600	1,200.00	240.00
56	204	One clerk	540.00	60.00
58	204	One clerk	420.00	60.00
63	204	One ranger	1,200.00	240.00
63	204	Two rangers at ₱1,200	2,400.00	240.00
67	204	One forest guard	900.00	60.00
69	204	One clerk	840.00	120.00
72	204	One forester	2,940.00	540.00
73	204	One assistant forester	2,760.00	180.00
74	204	One forest supervisor	2,040.00	120.00
75	204	One forest supervisor	1,800.00	120.00
76	204	One assistant logging engineer	1,800.00	360.00
77	204	One ranger	1,080.00	120.00
80	204	One forest guard	660.00	120.00
86	204	One forest supervisor	1,800.00	360.00
87	205	One ranger	1,200.00	240.00
88	205	One ranger	1,080.00	120.00
91	205	One forest guard	660.00	60.00
96	205	One skilled laborer	600.00	120.00
104	205	One forest pathologist	3,480.00	360.00
121	206	One forest guard	420.00	60.00
128	206	One clerk	840.00	120.00
130	206	One chief of division	6,000.00	300.00
131	206	One assistant chief of division	4,500.00	540.00
133	206	Two forest supervisors at ₱1,800	3,600.00	720.00
139	206	One ranger	1,080.00	120.00
148	207	One assistant logging engineer	1,800.00	360.00
154	207	One forest supervisor	1,800.00	360.00

155	207	Two rangers at ₱1,080	2,160.00	240.00
159	207	One forest supervisor	1,320.00	360.00
164	207	Two junior topographical draftsmen at ₱900	1,800.00	360.00
164	207	One junior topographical draftsman	900.00	60.00
165	207	One junior topographical draftsman	840.00	120.00
167	207	One junior topographical draftsman	660.00	180.00
168	207	Four junior topographical draftsmen at ₱600	2,400.00	480.00
176	208	One forest supervisor	2,280.00	360.00
179	208	One clerk	840.00	120.00
180	208	One junior topographical draftsman	420.00	60.00
187	208	One forest guard	420.00	60.00
193	208	Two forest guards at ₱540	1,080.00	120.00
195	209	One ranger	1,080.00	120.00
200	209	Two foresters at ₱2,940	5,880.00	720.00
201	209	One assistant forester	2,280.00	360.00
201	209	Five assistant foresters at ₱2,280	11,400.00	600.00
203	209	One forest supervisor	1,800.00	360.00
206	209	One ranger	1,320.00	360.00
206	209	Two rangers at ₱1,320	2,640.00	480.00
206	209	One ranger	1,320.00	120.00
207	209	Two rangers at ₱1,200	2,400.00	480.00
207	209	Three rangers at ₱1,200	3,600.00	360.00
208	209	Three rangers at ₱1,080	3,240.00	360.00
210	209	Thirty-seven rangers at ₱900	33,300.00	6,660.00
210	209	Two rangers at ₱900	1,800.00	120.00
211	209	One forest guard	900.00	180.00
211	209	One forest guard	900.00	120.00
211	209	One forest guard	900.00	60.00
212	209	Five forest guards at ₱840	4,200.00	600.00
213	209	Two forest guards at ₱660	1,320.00	240.00
213	209	One forest guard	660.00	60.00
214	209	One forest guard	600.00	120.00
214	209	One forest guard	600.00	60.00
215	209	Nine forest guards at ₱540	4,860.00	540.00
217	209	One forest guard	420.00	60.00
220	209	One clerk	660.00	60.00
221	209	One clerk	600.00	60.00
Total (item 228, page 210)				<u>₱23,640.00</u>

(5) Bureau of Lands

6	210	One division inspector	₱2,940.00	₱180.00
11	210	One clerk	1,320.00	120.00
14	210	One chief of section	2,280.00	360.00
27	211	One watchman	660.00	120.00

28	211	One night guard	540.00	60.00
29	211	One janitor-messenger	420.00	60.00
30	211	Two janitors at ₱420	840.00	120.00
36	211	One clerk	1,080.00	120.00
38	211	Two clerks at ₱900	1,800.00	120.00
39	211	One clerk	840.00	60.00
43	211	Two clerks at ₱600	1,200.00	120.00
65	212	One chief of division	6,000.00	900.00
68	212	One assistant public lands inspector	1,800.00	120.00
70	212	One clerk-stenographer	1,200.00	120.00
73	213	One chief of section	2,940.00	540.00
77	213	Two assistant public lands inspectors at ₱1,200	2,400.00	480.00
77	213	Two assistant public lands inspectors at ₱1,200	2,400.00	240.00
78	213	One assistant public lands inspector	900.00	180.00
82	213	One clerk	600.00	60.00
84	213	One chief of section	2,280.00	360.00
87	213	One assistant public lands inspector	1,320.00	120.00
88	213	One assistant public lands inspector	1,200.00	120.00
95	213	One assistant public lands inspector	1,200.00	240.00
105	214	One chief attorney	6,000.00	900.00
107	214	Two lands attorneys at ₱4,800	9,600.00	600.00
108	214	One land attorney	3,720.00	600.00
111	214	One messenger	420.00	60.00
112	214	One chief of section	3,720.00	600.00
116	214	Two land attorneys at ₱1,200	2,400.00	480.00
123	214	One chief of section	3,720.00	600.00
124	214	One assistant chief of section	2,040.00	120.00
125	214	Four land attorneys at ₱1,200	4,800.00	960.00
126	214	One land attorney	1,080.00	120.00
127	214	One land attorney	900.00	180.00
129	214	One clerk	660.00	60.00
136	215	One surveyor	2,760.00	180.00
144	215	One surveyor	1,680.00	120.00
146	215	One junior computer	840.00	60.00
154	215	One assistant topographical draftsman	900.00	180.00
162	216	One surveyor	1,560.00	120.00
166	216	One junior computer	1,680.00	120.00
178	217	One junior topographical draftsman	840.00	60.00
180	217	One junior topographical draftsman	600.00	60.00
182	217	One clerk	600.00	60.00
188	217	One assistant surveyor	1,320.00	360.00
189	217	One clerk	1,800.00	120.00
190	217	One clerk	1,200.00	120.00
192	217	Two clerks at ₱840	1,680.00	120.00
195	217	Six clerks at ₱600	3,600.00	360.00
205	218	One surveyor-instructor	1,800.00	360.00

207	218	Fifteen apprentice surveyors at ₱420	6,300.00	1,800.00
210	218	One surveyor	3,480.00	360.00
213	218	One surveyor	2,760.00	360.00
215	218	One surveyor	2,040.00	120.00
216	218	One surveyor	1,800.00	120.00
218	218	One surveyor	1,320.00	360.00
219	218	One assistant surveyor	1,680.00	120.00
222	218	One assistant surveyor	1,320.00	360.00
222	218	One assistant surveyor	1,320.00	120.00
223	218	Eight assistant surveyors at ₱1,200	9,600.00	1,920.00
224	218	One assistant surveyor	1,080.00	120.00
225	218	Two junior surveyors at ₱840	1,680.00	240.00
225	218	Two junior surveyors at ₱840	1,680.00	120.00
226	218	Seventeen junior surveyors at ₱600	10,200.00	2,040.00
226	218	One junior surveyor	600.00	60.00
228	218	One land attorney	2,280.00	360.00
230	219	One assistant public lands inspector	1,800.00	120.00
233	219	Five assistant public lands inspectors at ₱1,200	6,000.00	1,200.00
233	219	Two assistant public lands inspectors at ₱1,200	2,400.00	240.00
236	219	Two junior public lands inspectors at ₱600	1,200.00	120.00
241	219	Five junior computers at ₱600	3,000.00	300.00
249	219	Fourteen clerks at ₱600	8,400.00	1,680.00
249	219	Two clerks at ₱600	1,200.00	120.00
251	220	Four clerks at ₱420	1,680.00	240.00
256	220	One surveyman	600.00	120.00
259	220	One surveyman	420.00	60.00
260	220	Seven chainmen at ₱420	2,940.00	420.00
Adjustment to make the total amount granted the Bureau of Lands in round figures				<u>2.00</u>
Total (item 271, page 220)				<u>₱25,802.00</u>

(6) Bureau of Science

13	221	One clerk	₱900.00	₱180.00
15	221	One clerk	660.00	120.00
16	221	Two clerks at ₱600	1,200.00	120.00
16	221	One clerk	600.00	120.00
21	221	One messenger-typist	420.00	60.00
24	221	One head janitor	660.00	60.00
28	221	One laborer	540.00	60.00
38	222	One assistant mechanic	660.00	60.00
42	222	One fireman	600.00	120.00
51	222	One draftsman	1,080.00	120.00
58	222	One assistant scientist	2,280.00	240.00
62	223	One laboratory helper	660.00	60.00
66	223	One scientific aide	840.00	60.00

78	223	One junior preparator	540.00	60.00
85	223	One junior scientist	1,800.00	240.00
89	224	One scientific aide	900.00	60.00
92	224	One preparator	660.00	60.00
101	224	One assistant librarian	1,680.00	240.00
101	224	One assistant librarian	1,680.00	120.00
105	224	One junior librarian	660.00	60.00
106	224	One library helper	660.00	<u>60.00</u>
Total (item 115, page 224)				<u>₱2,280.00</u>

(7) Bureau of Commerce

3	225	One assistant chief of division	2,760.00	360.00
10	225	One motorcycle driver	540.00	60.00
15	225	One clerk	660.00	180.00
31	226	One cashier and disbursing officer	1,680.00	240.00
35	226	One clerk	1,320.00	240.00
41	226	One assistant chief of division	2,940.00	540.00
43	226	One chief of section	2,040.00	120.00
44	226	One junior commercial agent	1,200.00	120.00
45	226	One junior commercial agent	1,080.00	120.00
46	226	One junior commercial agent	780.00	60.00
49	226	One chief of section	1,560.00	120.00
50	226	One junior commercial agent	1,080.00	120.00
51	226	One junior commercial agent	900.00	60.00
52	226	One junior commercial agent	660.00	180.00
52	226	One junior commercial agent	660.00	60.00
54	226	One demonstrator	600.00	60.00
57	227	One assistant chief of division	2,940.00	540.00
59	227	One chief of division	4,800.00	840.00
61	227	One market analyst	2,940.00	540.00
65	227	Two assistant commercial agents at ₱1,560	3,120.00	240.00
67	227	One junior commercial agent	1,080.00	120.00
68	227	One junior commercial agent	960.00	60.00
71	227	One chief of section	2,040.00	120.00
72	227	Two assistant commercial agents at ₱1,560	3,120.00	240.00
73	227	One junior commercial agent	1,080.00	120.00
79	227	One chief of section	2,040.00	120.00
80	227	One junior commercial agent	1,080.00	120.00
82	228	One junior commercial agent	660.00	60.00
85	228	One junior commercial agent	660.00	60.00
86	228	One clerk	780.00	60.00
89	228	One clerk	420.00	60.00
91	228	One chief of section	1,560.00	120.00
93	228	One clerk	1,080.00	120.00

94	228	One clerk	660.00	60.00
96	228	One chief of division	3,720.00	240.00
99	228	One commercial agent	2,580.00	180.00
100	228	One commercial agent	2,280.00	360.00
101	228	One commercial agent	1,800.00	360.00
103	228	Two assistant commercial agents at ₱1,560	3,120.00	240.00
104	228	One assistant commercial agent	1,320.00	120.00
105	228	Three junior commercial agents at ₱1,080	3,240.00	360.00
106	228	Two junior commercial agents at ₱900	1,800.00	360.00
106	228	One junior commercial agent	900.00	60.00
107	229	Two junior commercial agents at ₱780	1,560.00	120.00
109	229	One clerk	660.00	120.00
117	229	One commercial agent	2,940.00	540.00
124	229	One commercial agent	2,940.00	540.00
Adjustment to make the total amount granted the Bureau of Commerce				
in round figures				<u>2.00</u>
Total (item 128, page 229)				<u>₱9,842.00</u>

(8) Weather Bureau

5	230	One meteorologist	₱3,300.00	₱180.00
7	230	One assistant forecaster	1,680.00	240.00
9	230	One observer	1,800.00	120.00
14	230	One assistant observer	900.00	180.00
14	230	One assistant observer	900.00	60.00
16	230	Two first-class observers at ₱1,080	2,160.00	240.00
17	230	Two first-class observers at ₱1,080	2,160.00	240.00
18	230	One first-class observer	1,020.00	180.00
20	230	One first-class observer	900.00	180.00
22	230	One second-class observer	900.00	180.00
22	230	Two second-class observers at ₱900	1,800.00	240.00
24	230	Two second-class observers at ₱660	1,320.00	360.00
25	230	One third-class observer	660.00	120.00
34	231	One junior computer	900.00	180.00
36	231	One junior computer	660.00	180.00
38	231	One log-computer	540.00	60.00
39	231	One aerologist	1,200.00	240.00
39	231	One aerologist	1,200.00	120.00
42	231	One computer	900.00	60.00
46	231	One assistant observer	1,800.00	360.00
47	231	One computer	900.00	60.00
48	231	One chief of division	2,760.00	360.00
49	231	One clerk	900.00	180.00
50	231	One clerk	660.00	180.00
57	232	One junior mechanic	660.00	180.00

59	232	Two assistant wireless operators at ₱1,200	2,400.00	480.00
60	232	Seven wireless operators at ₱1,080	7,560.00	840.00
61	232	One radio-sounding operator	1,080.00	120.00
63	232	One junior telegraph operator	900.00	<u>60.00</u>
		Total (item 68, page 232)		<u>₱6,180.00</u>

(9) Bureau of Mines

22	233	One property clerk	₱1,320.00	₱240.00
40	234	One mineral land surveyor	1,800.00	240.00
40	234	One mineral land surveyor	1,800.00	120.00
42	234	One assistant mineral land surveyor	1,320.00	120.00
43	234	One assistant mineral land surveyor	1,200.00	120.00
46	234	Two junior surveyors at ₱660	1,320.00	120.00
50	234	One chief attorney	4,200.00	240.00
52	234	Two attorneys at ₱2,280	4,560.00	720.00
53	234	One law clerk	1,800.00	360.00
56	234	One clerk	840.00	120.00
58	234	One junior stenographer	660.00	60.00
60	235	One attorney	2,280.00	360.00
63	235	One clerk	900.00	60.00
69	235	One mining expert	10,000.00	400.00
71	235	One assistant mining engineer	1,800.00	360.00
73	235	One mining engineering aide	900.00	60.00
75	235	One mining engineer	4,500.00	540.00
76	235	Two mining engineers at ₱2,940	5,880.00	1,080.00
77	235	One assistant mining engineer	1,800.00	360.00
78	235	One mining engineering aide	1,200.00	240.00
80	235	One assistant metallurgist	1,200.00	240.00
84	236	One chief of division	6,000.00	500.00
85	236	One geological expert	8,000.00	800.00
86	236	One geologist	10,000.00	800.00
87	236	One geologist	5,700.00	200.00
90	236	Three geologists at ₱2,940	8,820.00	1,620.00
91	236	Two assistant geologists at ₱2,280	4,560.00	480.00
93	236	One assistant geologist	1,320.00	120.00
94	236	One geologic aide	1,200.00	240.00
94	236	Three geologic aides at ₱1,200	3,600.00	360.00
95	236	One geologic aide	1,080.00	120.00
97	236	One junior topographical draftsman	840.00	60.00
98	236	One junior topographical draftsman	600.00	<u>60.00</u>
		Total (item 102, page 236)		<u>₱11,520.00</u>
		Total "savings to be made" from the appropriations for the		
		Department of Agriculture and Commerce		<u>₱107,644.00</u>

H. – DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS

(1) Office of the Secretary

18	266	One chief of section	₱1,200.00	₱240.00
25	266	One action clerk	1,320.00	<u>360.00</u>
		Total (item 28, page 266)		<u>₱600.00</u>

(2) Bureau of Public Works

11	267	One district engineer	₱4,200.00	₱240.00
11	267	Three district engineers at ₱4,200	12,600.00	720.00
13	267	On district engineer	3,300.00	180.00
18	267	One master plumber	1,800.00	120.00
38	268	One storeman, with room, Baguio	540.00	60.00
54	269	One assistant mechanical or electrical engineer	2,280.00	360.00
59	269	One assistant engineer	1,800.00	240.00
62	269	One draftsman	1,320.00	120.00
71	269	One junior draftsman	600.00	120.00
78	270	One clerk	900.00	60.00
85	270	One photographer	900.00	120.00
97	270	One civil engineer	2,940.00	540.00
98	270	One assistant civil engineer	2,940.00	540.00
103	271	One architectural draftsman	1,800.00	240.00
105	271	One assistant architectural draftsman	1,320.00	120.00
106	271	One assistant architectural draftsman	1,200.00	240.00
106	271	One assistant architectural draftsman	1,200.00	240.00
108	271	One junior architectural draftsman	1,080.00	120.00
115	271	One junior topographical draftsman	840.00	120.00
116	271	One junior topographical draftsman	600.00	60.00
129	272	One district hydrographer	2,280.00	240.00
132	272	One junior hydrographer	1,560.00	120.00
138	272	One assistant topographical draftsman	1,320.00	120.00
138	272	One assistant topographical draftsman	1,320.00	120.00
149	273	One clerk	600.00	120.00
149	273	One clerk	600.00	120.00
172	273	One clerk	660.00	60.00
172	273	One clerk	660.00	60.00
173	274	One clerk	600.00	60.00
179	274	One storekeeper	780.00	60.00
195	274	One laborer	780.00	60.00

Amount to make the total for salaries and wages
in round figure

3.00

Total (Item 200, Page 274)

₱5,703.00

IV. – SPECIAL PURPOSES

H-IV-6	305	Investigation of Application for the Use of Water for Irrigation, Water Supply, etc.:		
(b)	305	One water rights inspector	₱1,800.00	₱360.00
(c)	305	One water rights inspector	1,200.00	<u>240.00</u>
		Total (Item H-IV-6(r), page 305)		<u>₱600.00</u>
H-IV-8	305	For the operation of the Division of Motor Vehicles of the Bureau of Public Works, Act No. 3992:		
(t-1)	307	One inspector	₱900.00	₱60.00
(l-2)	308	One chauffeur examiner	840.00	60.00
(o-2)	308	One registration clerk	900.00	120.00
(p-2)	308	Three registration clerks at ₱840	2,520.00	<u>180.00</u>
		Total (Item H-IV-6(r-2), Page 308)		<u>₱420.00</u>
		Less – amount revertible to the receipts, Act 3992,		<u>(420.00)</u>

(3) Bureau of Posts

4	275	One clerk-stenographer	₱600.00	₱60.00
10	275	One janitor	420.00	60.00
28	275	One assistant chief of section	840.00	120.00
54	276	One postmaster or operator	1,560.00	120.00
70	277	One postmaster or operator	900.00	120.00
60	277	One postmaster or operator	1,080.00	120.00
70	277	One postmaster or operator	900.00	60.00
70	277	One postmaster or operator	900.00	120.00
82	278	One postmaster or operator	660.00	60.00
70	277	One postmaster or operator	900.00	420.00
71	277	One postmaster or operator	840.00	120.00
71	277	One postmaster or operator	840.00	120.00
71	277	Two postmasters or operators at ₱840	1,680.00	120.00
71	277	One postmaster or operator	840.00	120.00
71	277	One postmaster or operator	840.00	120.00
71	277	One postmaster or operator	840.00	120.00
82	278	One postmaster or operator	660.00	60.00
82	278	One postmaster or operator	660.00	120.00
82	278	Two postmasters or operators at ₱660	1,320.00	360.00
82	278	Two postmasters or operators at ₱660	1,320.00	360.00
82	278	One postmaster or operator	660.00	60.00
83	278	One postmaster or operator	600.00	60.00
83	278	Three postmasters or operators at ₱600	1,800.00	180.00
83	278	Twenty-three postmasters or operators at ₱600	13,800.00	2,760.00
83	278	One postmaster or operator	600.00	60.00
84	278	Eighteen postmasters or operators at ₱540	9,720.00	1,080.00

70	277	One postmaster or operator	900.00	120.00
73	278	One postmaster or operator	720.00	240.00
83	278	One postmaster or operator	600.00	120.00
83	278	One postmaster or operator	600.00	120.00
85	278	One postmaster or operator	480.00	120.00
86	278	Twelve operators at ₱480	5,760.00	1,440.00
96	279	One clerk	540.00	60.00
104	279	One laborer	420.00	60.00
112	279	One superintendent	3,480.00	360.00
120	280	One messenger	420.00	60.00
137	280	One clerk	900.00	60.00
156	281	One janitor	420.00	60.00
155	281	One laborer	420.00	60.00
162	281	One laborer	420.00	60.00
173	281	One clerk	540.00	60.00
193	282	One clerk	600.00	60.00
196	282	One inspector	1,200.00	240.00
205	283	One inspector	2,160.00	240.00
206	283	One inspector	2,040.00	120.00
209	283	One inspector	1,800.00	240.00
210	283	One inspector	1,680.00	120.00
220	283	One clerk	600.00	60.00
257	284	One messenger	420.00	60.00
288	286	One clerk-stenographer	600.00	120.00
294	286	One clerk	600.00	60.00
297	286	One janitor-porter	420.00	60.00
303	286	One register clerk	600.00	60.00
321	287	One laborer	420.00	60.00
332	287	One driver	660.00	60.00
360	288	One clerk	660.00	120.00
362	288	One messenger	420.00	60.00
379	289	Two special delivery messengers at ₱420	840.00	120.00
381	289	One janitor-porter	420.00	60.00
392	290	One interpreter (Japanese language)	840.00	120.00
413	290	One clerk-in-charge	840.00	60.00
421	291	One operator-in-charge	600.00	60.00
469	293	One clerk-in-charge	900.00	60.00
493	294	One clerk	780.00	60.00
503	294	One letter-carrier	540.00	60.00
512	295	One traffic supervisor	2,760.00	180.00
518	295	One clerk-stenographer	600.00	60.00
526	295	One operator-teller	600.00	60.00
544	296	One motorcycle messenger	660.00	180.00
546	296	One messenger	660.00	120.00
548	296	One telegraph messenger	420.00	60.00

548	296	Two telegraph messengers at ₱420	840.00	120.00
548	296	Nine telegraph messengers at ₱420	3,780.00	540.00
556	296	One telegraph operator-supervisor	1,680.00	240.00
570	297	One operator	840.00	60.00
577	297	Two operators at ₱540	1,080.00	120.00
579	297	One engineman	420.00	60.00
581	297	One messenger	420.00	60.00
584	297	One chief-in-charge	1,200.00	240.00
604	298	Nine telegraph messengers at ₱420	3,780.00	540.00
606	298	One janitor	420.00	60.00
615	299	One laborer	420.00	60.00
622	299	One mechanical engineer	2,280.00	360.00
624	299	One radio inspector	2,280.00	360.00
626	299	One radio inspector	1,800.00	240.00
627	299	One radio inspector	1,200.00	240.00
628	299	One radio technician	1,200.00	240.00
636	299	One engineman	900.00	180.00
641	300	One engineman	660.00	60.00
641	300	One engineman	660.00	120.00
641	300	Two enginemen at ₱660	1,320.00	120.00
642	300	One engineman	600.00	60.00
645	300	Three enginemen at ₱420	1,260.00	180.00
656	300	One supervising lineman	1,320.00	120.00
662	300	One supervising lineman	900.00	60.00
662	300	One supervising lineman	900.00	180.00
666	301	One supervising lineman	660.00	180.00
675	301	Two linemen at ₱420	840.00	120.00
675	301	Two linemen at ₱420	840.00	120.00
675	301	Eighteen linemen at ₱420	7,560.00	1,080.00
		Adjustment to make the total for salaries and wages in round figure		<u>4.00</u>
		Total (Item 683, page 302)		<u>₱19,204.00</u>

IV. – SPECIAL PURPOSES

H-IV-9	310	For the operation of the Postal Savings Bank, Act No. 4093:		
" (f)	310	One clerk	₱900.00	₱120.00
" (q)	310	One assistant chief of section	840.00	60.00
" (v)	310	One assistant chief of section	900.00	120.00
" (b-1)	310	One clerk	600.00	<u>60.00</u>
		Total (Item H-IV-9(m-1), page 311)		₱360.00
		Less – amount revertible to the Postal Savings Bank Fund		<u>(360.00)</u>
		Total "savings to be made" from the appropriations for the Department of Public Works and Communications		<u>₱26,107.00</u>

I. – DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(1) Office of the Secretary

4	317	One stenographer and action clerk	₱2,280.00	₱360.00
6	317	One administrative officer	4,500.00	540.00
12	317	One cashier and property clerk	1,200.00	<u>240.00</u>
Total (item 21, page 318)				<u>₱1,140.00</u>

(2) Bureau of Education

18	319	One academic supervisor	2,940.00	360.00
19	319	One academic supervisor	2,280.00	240.00
23	319	One teacher on special detail	2,280.00	360.00
32	319	One textbook illustrator	900.00	60.00
41	320	One supervisor on special detail	3,480.00	360.00
42	320	One supervisor on special detail	2,940.00	540.00
45	320	One supervisor of national language	3,480.00	360.00
46	320	One supervisor of secondary schools	3,300.00	180.00
47	320	One supervisor of music	2,940.00	180.00
50	320	One supervisor of health education	2,760.00	360.00
53	320	One supervisor of physical education	2,940.00	360.00
55(1-2)	320	Two supervisors of physical education at ₱1,680	3,360.00	240.00
60	320	One high school principal on special detail	3,480.00	360.00
70	321	One clerk	540.00	60.00
72	321	One supervisor of measurement and research	2,760.00	180.00
73(2)	321	One supervisor of measurement and research	2,280.00	120.00
73(1)	321	One supervisor of measurement and research	2,280.00	240.00
81	321	One clerk	840.00	60.00
83	321	One assistant editor	3,300.00	180.00
84	321	One assistant editor	2,940.00	360.00
85	321	One textbook illustrator	900.00	60.00
87	321	One stenographer	1,080.00	120.00
91(2)	322	One mimeograph operator	540.00	60.00
92(1-2)	322	Two laborers at ₱420	840.00	120.00
97	322	One chief, trades and industries section	3,300.00	180.00
100	322	One supervisor on special detail	2,940.00	360.00
101	322	One supervisor of agricultural instruction	3,300.00	180.00
102	322	One supervisor of agricultural and industrial arts	2,940.00	540.00
103	322	One supervisor of type A curriculum	3,480.00	360.00
104	322	One supervisor of industrial arts	2,280.00	120.00
105	322	One supervisor of industrial arts and trades	2,280.00	360.00
107(2)	322	One supervisor of home economics	2,280.00	120.00
133	323	One clerk	840.00	60.00
137	323	One teacher on special detail (chief of section)	1,800.00	360.00
144	324	One custodian	2,940.00	540.00

157(3)	324	One clerk	600.00	60.00
162	324	One foreman	900.00	180.00
163	324	One gardener	660.00	120.00
168(2)	325	One laborer	420.00	60.00
171	325	One chief of division	2,760.00	360.00
184	325	One clerk	1,200.00	240.00
186(1-2)	325	Two clerks at ₱900	1,800.00	360.00
187(2 to 4)	325	Three clerks at ₱840	2,520.00	360.00
188	325	One clerk	780.00	60.00
189(3-4-6-7)	325	Four clerks at ₱600	2,400.00	480.00
204	326	One motorcycle driver and messenger	780.00	60.00
205(1 to 3)	326	Three laborers at ₱420	1,260.00	180.00
217(7)	326	One clerk	1,200.00	120.00
227(5)	327	One clerk	780.00	60.00
235(6)	327	One clerk	660.00	60.00
237(13-14)	327	Two clerks at ₱600	1,200.00	120.00
238(7)	327	One clerk	540.00	60.00
240(1-2)	327	Two clerks at ₱420	840.00	120.00
252	328	One chauffeur	840.00	120.00
283	328	One motorboat man	420.00	60.00
302(5)	329	One superintendent	4,500.00	540.00
302(1)	329	One superintendent	4,500.00	300.00
310(4)	330	One superintendent	3,720.00	240.00
310(8)	330	One superintendent	3,720.00	420.00
310(2)	330	One superintendent	3,720.00	600.00
311(1)	330	One division superintendent	3,480.00	180.00
312(5)	330	One division superintendent	3,300.00	180.00
315(1 to 4)	330	Four academic supervisors at ₱3,300	13,200.00	720.00
321(5 to 7)	330	Three academic supervisors at ₱2,280	6,840.00	360.00
321(8 to 11)	330	Four academic supervisors at ₱2,280	9,120.00	960.00
334(1-2)	321	Two academic-industrial supervisors at ₱2,280	4,560.00	480.00
350(11)	332	One industrial supervisor	1,800.00	360.00
380(1)	334	One principal	3,720.00	420.00
380(2)	334	One principal	3,720.00	600.00
381(1-2)	334	Two principals at ₱3,480	6,960.00	720.00
382(1)	334	One principal	2,940.00	360.00
382(2)	334	One principal	2,940.00	540.00
384	334	One principal	2,280.00	360.00
396(1-2)	335	Two instructors at ₱3,300	6,600.00	360.00
398	335	One instructor	2,940.00	540.00
408(1)	335	One instructor	2,280.00	360.00
408(5-6-8)	335	Three instructors at ₱2,280	6,840.00	720.00
408(7)	335	One instructor	2,280.00	120.00
415(17)	336	One instructor	1,680.00	240.00
416(17-18)	336	Two instructors at ₱1,560	3,120.00	240.00
429(2)	336	One instructor	900.00	180.00

431	336	One head, drawing department	2,280.00	240.00
463(4-6-8)	338	Three principals (high school) at ₱2,940	8,820.00	1,620.00
464(1 to 4-7)	338	Five principals (high school) at ₱2,760	13,800.00	1,800.00
464(5-6)	338	Two principals (high school) at ₱2,760	5,520.00	360.00
469(7)	338	One principal (high school)	2,280.00	120.00
469(1-2-5-8-9-13)	338	Six principals (high school) at ₱2,280	13,680.00	1,440.00
469(10-11)	338	Two principals (high school) at ₱2,280	4,560.00	720.00
475	339	One principal (agricultural high school)	2,940.00	540.00
478	339	One principal (agricultural high school)	2,280.00	360.00
483	339	One principal (rural high school)	2,280.00	360.00
484	339	One principal (rural high school)	2,160.00	240.00
488(3)	339	One principal (rural high school)	1,560.00	120.00
497(4)	340	One principal (trade school)	1,680.00	240.00
500(3)	340	One principal (trade school)	1,320.00	120.00
501	340	One principal (trade school)	1,200.00	240.00
511	340	One supervisor (social science)	1,800.00	360.00
512	341	One teacher (high school)	3,300.00	180.00
513(1)	341	One teacher (high school)	2,940.00	360.00
513(2)	341	One teacher (high school)	2,940.00	540.00
521(16 to 18)	341	Three teachers (high school) at ₱1,800	5,400.00	1,800.00
523(36)	341	One teacher (high school)	1,560.00	120.00
528(4)	342	One teacher (high school)	1,200.00	120.00
531	342	One teacher (head, academic department, trade school)	1,800.00	240.00
546(11)	343	One teacher (agricultural high school)	1,560.00	120.00
547	343	One teacher-physician (agricultural high school)	1,560.00	120.00
555(4)	343	One teacher (agricultural high school)	900.00	300.00
555(2)	343	One teacher (agricultural high school)	900.00	60.00
569(11)	344	One teacher (trade school)	1,560.00	120.00
576(1)	344	One teacher (trade school)	900.00	60.00
585(38)	345	One district supervisor	1,800.00	120.00
606(1)	346	One supervising principal	1,800.00	240.00
625(1-2)	347	Two supervising principals at ₱900	1,800.00	120.00
628	347	One principal (elementary school)	1,560.00	240.00
639(2)	348	One principal (elementary school)	1,320.00	360.00
640(92-157)	348	Two principals (elementary school) at ₱1,200	2,400.00	240.00
660(14 to 20)	350	Seven principals (elementary school) at ₱900	6,300.00	420.00
660(21 to 23)	350	Three principals (elementary school) at ₱900	2,700.00	360.00
660(24 to 26)	350	Three principals (elementary school) at ₱900	2,700.00	540.00
660(27)	350	One principal (elementary school)	900.00	420.00
664	350	One teacher (School for the Deaf and the Blind)	2,760.00	180.00
669(1 to 4)	350	Four teachers (San Lazaro Hospital) at ₱900	3,600.00	1,680.00
Adjustment to make the amount granted to the Bureau in round figure				<u>1.00</u>
Total (item 678, page 351)				<u>₱40,981.00</u>

(4) Office of Private Education

21	352	One supervisor	1,800.00	<u>240.00</u>
Total (item 25, page 352)				<u>P240.00</u>

(5) Office of Adult Education

4	353	One clerk	840.00	60.00
8	353	One messenger	420.00	60.00
14(6)	353	One organizer and supervisor	1,200.00	240.00
14(18)	353	One organizer and supervisor	1,200.00	240.00
14(19)	353	One organizer and supervisor	1,200.00	<u>240.00</u>
Total (item 21, page 353)				<u>P840.00</u>

(6) National Library

3	354	One clerk	840.00	60.00
33	355	One chief of section	2,040.00	120.00
43(3)	355	One library assistant	840.00	120.00
54	356	One chief of division (historical researcher)	6,000.00	900.00
99	357	One library assistant	900.00	120.00
102	357	One library assistant	1,800.00	360.00
103	357	One library assistant	1,200.00	120.00
109	358	One chief of division	3,300.00	180.00
116	358	One chief of section	2,160.00	120.00
121	358	One labeler	600.00	60.00
124	358	One secretary	1,560.00	<u>120.00</u>
Total (item 125, page 358)				<u>P2,280.00</u>

(7) Philippine General Hospital

56(2)	368	One clerk	600.00	60.00
61	368	One clerk	1,800.00	120.00
62(1)	368	One clerk	600.00	60.00
74	369	One information clerk	1,320.00	360.00
78	369	One telephone operator	600.00	60.00
122(1)	371	One clerk	600.00	60.00
132	371	One dietitian, with furnished quarters and service	1,560.00	120.00
134	371	One general supervisor, with furnished quarters and service	1,320.00	360.00
144(3)	372	One supervisor, with furnished quarters and service	840.00	<u>60.00</u>
Total (item 181, page 375)				<u>P1,260.00</u>
Total "savings to be made" from the appropriations for the				
Department of Public Instruction				<u>P46,741.00</u>

J. – DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

(1) Office of the Secretary

13	379	One librarian	₱600.00	₱120.00
17	379	One clerk	600.00	120.00
21	379	One supervising labor inspector	4,800.00	300.00
31	380	One mining safety inspector	1,800.00	360.00
32	380	One mining safety inspector	1,320.00	120.00
35	380	One safety inspector	1,200.00	240.00
37	380	One safety inspector	900.00	180.00
39(1-2)	380	Two assistant safety inspectors at ₱600	1,200.00	240.00
44(2)	380	One labor inspector	660.00	120.00
46	380	One clerk	600.00	60.00
55(2-3)	381	Two clerks at ₱600	1,200.00	120.00
57	381	One labor agent	2,040.00	120.00
59	381	One labor inspector	840.00	120.00
62	381	One stenographer	840.00	120.00
65	381	One supervising public defender	4,200.00	240.00
66	381	One public defender	2,280.00	360.00
72	381	One labor agent	1,200.00	240.00
74	381	One stenographer	840.00	120.00
79(2)	381	One assistant attorney	1,200.00	240.00
82	381	One stenographer	840.00	120.00
83	382	One clerk	1,080.00	120.00
86	382	One clerk	600.00	120.00
91	382	One public defender	2,280.00	360.00
92(11-19-21)	382	Three public defenders at ₱1,800	5,400.00	1,080.00
92(18)	382	One public defender	1,800.00	240.00
95	382	One assistant public defender	1,200.00	240.00
98(3)	382	One labor agent	1,320.00	120.00
99(8)	382	One labor agent	1,200.00	120.00
99(9-11-13)	382	Three labor agents at ₱1,200	3,600.00	720.00
101(3)	382	One labor agent	600.00	60.00
104(12 to 15)	382	Four clerks at ₱600	2,400.00	240.00
116(2)	383	One labor agent	1,800.00	240.00
120(2)	383	One clerk	1,200.00	240.00
124(4)	383	One clerk	600.00	120.00
130	383	One labor agent	2,280.00	360.00
133	383	One assistant attorney	1,200.00	240.00
139(2)	383	One clerk	600.00	60.00
153	384	One clerk	420.00	60.00
155	384	One attorney	2,580.00	180.00
156	384	One assistant attorney	2,280.00	360.00
158	384	One assistant attorney	1,800.00	240.00

164(2)	384	One clerk	840.00	120.00
168(1 to 3)	384	Three clerks at ₱420	1,260.00	180.00
174	385	One clerk	600.00	60.00
186	385	One clerk	660.00	60.00
187	385	One clerk	600.00	120.00
189	385	One chief of section	1,800.00	360.00
190	385	One employment agent	1,200.00	<u>240.00</u>
		Total (item 197, page 386)		<u>₱10,320.00</u>
		Total "savings to be made" from the appropriations for the		
		Department of Labor		<u>₱10,320.00</u>

K. – DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

(1) Office of the Secretary

6	387	One law officer	₱4,500.00	₱540.00
7	387	One law clerk	1,800.00	360.00
9	387	One stenographer and action clerk	1,800.00	360.00
10	387	One chief of division	4,800.00	300.00
14	387	One clerk	1,800.00	360.00
15	387	One stenographer and action clerk	1,800.00	240.00
16	387	One cashier and property officer	1,680.00	120.00
19	387	One chief of section	2,760.00	180.00
20	387	One clerk	1,800.00	360.00
21	387	One clerk	900.00	180.00
26	388	Two watchmen at ₱600	1,200.00	120.00
32	388	One radio engineer	3,720.00	600.00
35	388	One radio inspector	1,800.00	240.00
35	388	Two radio inspector at ₱1,800	3,600.00	720.00
36	388	One operator	1,080.00	120.00
37	388	One operator	900.00	60.00
38	388	One operator	780.00	60.00
45	388	One nautical instructor and executive officer	2,940.00	180.00
46	388	One nautical instructor	2,580.00	<u>180.00</u>
		Total (item 54, page 389)		<u>₱5,280.00</u>

(2) Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey

62	392	Three junior officers (ensigns) at ₱1,800	₱5,400.00	₱1,080.00
85	392	One steward	660.00	180.00
97	393	One cadet	1,200.00	<u>240.00</u>
		Total (item 126, page 394)		<u>₱1,500.00</u>

(3) Bureau of Aeronautics

3	395	One chief clerk	₱2,940.00	₱540.00
4	395	One assistant chief clerk	1,800.00	360.00

10	395	One clerk	540.00	60.00
22	396	One radio technician	1,200.00	240.00
23	396	One radio operator	900.00	60.00
24	396	Eleven radio operators at ₱840	9,240.00	1,320.00
32	397	One airport inspector	1,680.00	240.00
33	397	One junior civil engineer	1,200.00	240.00
Total (item 37, page 397)				<u>₱3,060.00</u>

(4) Philippine Army

19	339	One stenographer	₱1,680.00	₱120.00
21	339	Two stenographers at ₱1,200	2,400.00	480.00
22	339	One court stenographer	1,200.00	240.00
31	339	One clerk	420.00	60.00
47	400	One nurseryman	660.00	60.00
53	400	One principal clerk	2,280.00	240.00
54	400	Two principals clerks at ₱2,040	4,080.00	240.00
60	400	One clerk	840.00	60.00
65	400	Two clerks at ₱600	1,200.00	120.00
69	400	Two clerks at ₱420	840.00	120.00
74	401	One chief clerk	1,800.00	360.00
76	401	One clerk	780.00	60.00
86	401	One clerk	900.00	180.00
96	401	Two clerks at ₱540	1,080.00	120.00
97	401	One contract clerk	540.00	60.00
101	401	Two checkers at ₱600	1,200.00	120.00
102	401	Two checkers at ₱540	1,080.00	120.00
109	402	Three carpenters at ₱660	1,980.00	180.00
115	402	Three stockmen at ₱540	1,620.00	180.00
118	402	Two watchmen at ₱660	1,320.00	120.00
125	402	One shipper	600.00	60.00
128	402	One chief saddler	840.00	60.00
131	402	One chief janitor	600.00	120.00
139	402	One messenger	420.00	60.00
140	403	One principal clerk	1,080.00	120.00
146	403	One clerk	600.00	120.00
151	403	One clerk	1,200.00	240.00
153	403	One clerk	600.00	60.00
158	403	One assistant civil engineer	1,200.00	240.00
161	403	One clerk-bookkeeper	780.00	60.00
168	403	One clerk	420.00	60.00
182	404	One clerk	420.00	60.00
184	404	One draftsman	660.00	60.00
188	404	One mechanic	660.00	60.00
190	404	One head carpenter	780.00	60.00
191	404	One carpenter	660.00	120.00

193	404	One packer	660.00	120.00
196	404	One laborer	660.00	180.00
196	404	One laborer	660.00	60.00
200	404	One janitor	420.00	60.00
202	404	One watchman	420.00	60.00
205	405	One carpenter	660.00	60.00
207	405	One principal clerk	1,800.00	360.00
236	406	One stenographer	540.00	60.00
238	406	One clerk	540.00	60.00
262	407	One clerk	900.00	60.00
276	407	One clerk	900.00	120.00
283	408	One principal clerk	1,800.00	360.00
297	408	One chief of section	1,320.00	360.00
317	409	One agent	1,080.00	120.00
317	409	One agent	1,080.00	240.00
319	409	One agent	900.00	180.00
320	409	One agent	840.00	120.00
321	409	One agent	720.00	60.00
348	410	One typist	540.00	60.00
354	410	One principal clerk	2,280.00	120.00
363	410	One chief mechanic	1,200.00	240.00
364	410	One assistant mechanic	900.00	180.00
365	411	One mechanic	840.00	120.00
366	411	One mechanic	660.00	180.00
368	411	One saddler	540.00	60.00
371	411	One machinist	780.00	60.00
49, 148, 203)	(400, 403)			
228, 250,	(404, 405)			
377)	(406, 411)	– Lump-sum items	81,604.00	<u>6,100.00</u>
Total (item 384, page 412)				<u>₱14,560.00</u>
Total "savings to be made" from the appropriations for the				
Department of National Defense				<u>₱24,400.00</u>

L. – DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC WELFARE

(2) Bureau of Health

10(2)	419	One chauffeur	₱660.00	₱60.00
34	419	One clerk	600.00	60.00
39(2)	420	One clerk	840.00	60.00
72	421	One draftsman	840.00	60.00
83	421	Three senior tuberculosis specialists at ₱2,280	6,840.00	1,080.00
84	421	Two senior tuberculosis specialists at ₱1,800	3,600.00	720.00
85	421	Six junior tuberculosis specialists at ₱1,800	10,800.00	2,160.00
99(1 to 3)	422	Three nurses at ₱900	2,700.00	180.00
99(4)	422	One nurse	900.00	180.00
112	423	One chaplain, with furnished quarters and service	1,800.00	360.00

116(5 to 9)	423	Five sisters of charity at ₱900, with furnished quarters and service	4,500.00	300.00
125	423	One storekeeper and collector	540.00	60.00
147	424	One laborer	420.00	60.00
190	425	One medical officer (specialist)	3,480.00	360.00
192	425	One medical officer (specialist)	2,040.00	120.00
198	426	One junior nurse	1,080.00	120.00
200(2)	426	One junior nurse	840.00	120.00
234	427	One scientific assistant	1,320.00	120.00
236	427	One technician in clinical microscopy	660.00	60.00
240	427	One junior chemist	1,800.00	360.00
245	427	One farm adviser	1,320.00	240.00
249	428	One clerk-stenographer	1,200.00	240.00
250	428	One action clerk	600.00	120.00
252	428	One pharmacist	1,200.00	240.00
258	428	One mechanic-chauffeur	840.00	120.00
259	428	One chauffeur	600.00	120.00
260	428	One electrician	840.00	120.00
285	429	One nurse	900.00	60.00
287	429	One medical officer (specialist)	2,280.00	360.00
303	429	One laboratory technician	1,320.00	120.00
305	430	One nurse	900.00	180.00
317	430	One cook	240.00	60.00
325	430	One watchman	420.00	60.00
332	430	One nurse	900.00	120.00
339	431	One attendant	420.00	60.00
343	431	One nurse	900.00	120.00
346	431	One medical officer (specialist)	2,940.00	180.00
347	431	Two medical officers (specialists) at ₱2,040	4,080.00	240.00
359	432	One laborer	600.00	120.00
368	432	One medical officer (specialist)	2,940.00	540.00
374	432	One information clerk	600.00	120.00
378	432	One chief disinfecter	1,320.00	360.00
407	433	One assistant draftsman	600.00	120.00
425(3)	434	One chief vaccinator	900.00	60.00
430(4)	435	One assistant chief vaccinator	660.00	60.00
431(2)	435	One assistant chief vaccinator	600.00	60.00
457	436	One clerk	1,080.00	120.00
469	436	One nurse-dietitian	780.00	60.00
470(6)	436	One nurse	840.00	120.00
480(2)	436	One watchman	600.00	60.00
482(6 to 9)	436	Four watchmen at ₱420	1,680.00	240.00
500	437	One laborer	840.00	120.00
501	437	One laborer	780.00	60.00
506(6)	437	One laborer	420.00	60.00
530	438	One medical officer (specialist)	2,760.00	360.00

531	438	One medical officer (specialist)	2,280.00	120.00
532(2)	438	One medical officer (specialist)	2,040.00	120.00
554	439	One nurse-supervisor	1,200.00	240.00
564	439	One instructor in occupational therapy	900.00	180.00
566	439	One laboratory technician	600.00	60.00
568	439	One foreman	600.00	60.00
570	439	One plumber-carpenter	900.00	120.00
574	439	One chauffeur	540.00	60.00
576	439	One ward attendant	900.00	60.00
581	440	One gardener	420.00	60.00
597	440	One medical officer, chief of Southern Islands Hospital	4,200.00	240.00
599	440	One medical officer (specialist)	1,800.00	360.00
600	440	One medical officer	1,560.00	120.00
605	440	One dentist	1,200.00	120.00
614	441	One nurse	780.00	60.00
641	442	One nurse	780.00	60.00
669(2)	443	One nurse-supervisor	1,320.00	120.00
706	444	One nurse	780.00	60.00
Reduction to make the total amount granted the Bureau of Health in round figure				(2.00)
Total (Item 735, page 446)				<u>₱14,218.00</u>

(3) Bureau of Public Welfare

7	446	One clerk-stenographer	₱600.00	₱120.00
21	447	One superintendent	2,940.00	540.00
33	447	One helper	420.00	60.00
34	447	One chief of division	4,800.00	840.00
41	448	One social worker-probation officer	1,080.00	120.00
48(2)	448	One nurse	780.00	60.00
51	448	One psychologist	900.00	60.00
53(7)	448	One teacher	600.00	120.00
53(8)	448	One teacher	600.00	60.00
54(1-3)	448	Two teachers at ₱540	1,080.00	120.00
64	448	One social worker	900.00	<u>120.00</u>
Total (item 89, page 449)				<u>₱2,220.00</u>

IV. – SPECIAL PURPOSES

L-IV-8	455	For the care, maintenance, instruction, reformation, and custody of delinquent children, etc., Act No. 3203 as amended:		
(c)	456	One supervisor of buildings and grounds	₱1,320.00	₱120.00
(f)	456	One supervising dentist	3,480.00	360.00
(g)	456	One dentist	1,200.00	240.00

(h)	456	One psychologist	1,320.00	120.00
(j)	456	One pharmacist	1,200.00	240.00
(k)	456	One social worker	1,680.00	120.00
(p)	456	One trade instructor	1,200.00	240.00
(q)	456	One trade instructor	1,080.00	120.00
(a-1)	456	One clerk-stenographer	900.00	60.00
(h-1)	456	One chauffeur	660.0	60.00
(h-1)10-11	457	Two overseer-instructors at ₱420	840.00	120.00
(x-1)2	457	One cottage manager	660.00	60.00
(x-1)3	457	One cottage manager	660.00	<u>120.00</u>
Total (item I-IV-8(e-2), page 457				₱1,980.00
Less – amount revertible to receipts, Section 6, Act No. 3203 ...				<u>(1,980.00)</u>

(4) Bureau of Quarantine Service

5	450	One quarantine officer (part time)	1,200.00	120.00
6	450	Two quarantine officers (part time) at ₱960	1,920.00	480.00
23	451	One superintendent	1,800.00	360.00
33	451	One stock record clerk	840.00	120.00
39	451	One patron	1,320.00	240.00
48	452	One assistant engineer	660.00	60.00
50	452	One assistant fireman	420.00	60.00
59	452	One machinist	780.00	60.00
60	452	One oiler	600.00	120.00
63	452	One patron	660.00	180.00
64	452	One engineer	660.00	180.00
66	452	One patron	660.00	180.00
67	452	One engineer	660.00	180.00
69	453	One patron	660.00	180.00
70	453	One engineer	660.00	180.00
Adjustment to make the total amount granted the				
Bureau of Quarantine Service in round figure				<u>(4.00)</u>
Total (item 74, page 453)				<u>₱2,696.00</u>
Total "savings to be made" from the appropriations for the				
Department of Health and Public Welfare				<u>₱19,134.00</u>

M. – GENERAL AUDITING OFFICE

16	461	One statistician	₱2,280.00	₱360.00
26	461	One examiner	2,040.00	120.00
30	461	One personnel clerk and assistant disbursing officer	1,800.00	120.00
33(2)	462	One clerk	600.00	60.00
39	462	One senior clerk	1,560.00	120.00
74	463	One field auditor	2,040.00	120.00
76	463	One field auditor	1,800.00	360.00

77	463	One field auditor	1,680.00	120.00
82	463	One field auditor	2,940.00	540.00
84	463	One field auditor	1,800.00	360.00
85	463	One field auditor	1,200.00	120.00
90	464	One chief of section	1,200.00	120.00
97(2)	464	One senior clerk	1,800.00	120.00
99(3)	464	One clerk	1,200.00	240.00
106(1)	464	One clerk	600.00	60.00
106(2)	464	One clerk	600.00	60.00
127(9)	465	One audit clerk	1,800.00	240.00
132(11)	465	One audit clerk	1,200.00	240.00
136(2)	466	One audit clerk	900.00	180.00
137(13)	466	One audit clerk	840.00	120.00
138(4)	466	One audit clerk	780.00	60.00
141(7)	466	One audit clerk	660.00	60.00
141(6)	466	One audit clerk	660.00	120.00
142(22-23)	466	Two audit clerks at ₱600	1,200.00	240.00
167	467	One chief supervising auditor	6,000.00	600.00
179(1)	467	One audit clerk	1,680.00	240.00
183(3)	468	One audit clerk	1,320.00	360.00
183(8)	468	One audit clerk	1,320.00	360.00
184(10)	468	One audit clerk	1,200.00	120.00
185(4)	468	One audit clerk	1,080.00	120.00
195(1)	468	One audit clerk	660.00	180.00
195(9)	468	One audit clerk	660.00	60.00
196(26)	468	One audit clerk	600.00	60.00
196(27)	468	One audit clerk	600.00	120.00
197(12)	468	One audit clerk	540.00	60.00
240	470	One chief supervising auditor	6,000.00	600.00
250(2)	470	One senior audit clerk	2,280.00	360.00
269(4)	471	One audit clerk	660.00	180.00
269(5)	471	One audit clerk	660.00	60.00
270(21)	471	One audit clerk	600.00	60.00
270(22)	471	One audit clerk	600.00	120.00
270(23)	471	One audit clerk	600.00	120.00
270(24)	471	One audit clerk	600.00	120.00
316(2)	473	One audit clerk	540.00	60.00
318	473	One driver	900.00	<u>180.00</u>
Total (item 325, page 473)				<u>₱8,400.00</u>
Total "savings to be made" from the appropriations for the				
General Auditing Office				<u>₱8,400.00</u>

O. – COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS

7	476	One chief of records section	₱1,800.00	₱360.00
8(1)	476	One stenographer	1,200.00	240.00

8(2)	476	One stenographer	1,200.00	240.00
9	476	One clerk-stenographer	1,200.00	240.00
10	476	One clerk-stenographer	1,080.00	120.00
11	476	One clerk	1,200.00	240.00
12	476	One clerk	840.00	120.00
14	476	One clerk-typist	600.00	120.00
15	476	One clerk-filer	600.00	120.00
18	476	One janitor	420.00	60.00
23	476	One attorney	1,800.00	360.00
25	476	One stenographer	1,200.00	240.00
26	476	One stenographer	900.00	180.00
28(1)	477	One clerk-typist	600.00	120.00
28(2)	477	One clerk-typist	600.00	<u>120.00</u>
Total (item 29, 477)				<u><u>₱2,880.00</u></u>
Total "savings to be made" from the appropriations for the				
Commission on Elections				<u><u>₱2,880.00</u></u>

P. – SUPREME COURT OF THE PHILIPPINES

3(1-6)	478	Two private secretaries at ₱3,600	₱7,200.00	₱240.00
10	478	One clerk-typist	540.00	60.00
12	479	One judgment clerk	1,800.00	360.00
20	479	One reporter and chief librarian	3,720.00	240.00
21	479	One assistant librarian	2,940.00	360.00
22	479	One assistant librarian	2,760.00	360.00
23	479	One stenographer	2,280.00	240.00
44	480	One clerk	960.00	<u>120.00</u>
Total (item 53, page 481)				<u><u>₱1,980.00</u></u>
Total "savings to be made" from the appropriations for the				
Supreme Court of the Philippines				<u><u>₱1,980.00</u></u>

Q. – COURT OF APPEALS

3(13)	483	One private secretary	₱3,000.00	₱60.00
4(7)	483	One stenographer	1,800.00	360.00
14	483	One clerk	600.00	120.00
37	484	One clerk	600.00	60.00
43(2)	485	One clerk	840.00	60.00
43(3)	485	One clerk	840.00	60.00
45	485	One clerk	600.00	<u>60.00</u>
Total (item 47, page 485)				<u><u>₱780.00</u></u>
Total "savings to be made" from the appropriations for the				
Court of Appeals				<u><u>₱780.00</u></u>

GENERAL SUMMARY

Office of the President	₱ 30,958.00
Department of the Interior	4,320.00
Department of Finance	78,960.00
Department of Justice	158,324.00
Department of Agriculture and Commerce	107,644.00
Department of Public Works and Communications	26,107.00
Department of Public Instruction	46,741.00
Department of Labor	10,320.00
Department of National Defense	24,400.00
Department of Health and Public Welfare	19,134.00
General Auditing Office	8,400.00
Commission on Elections	2,880.00
Supreme Court of the Philippines	1,980.00
Court of Appeals	<u>780.00</u>
Grand Total	<u>₱520,948.00</u>

Done at the City of Manila, this 14th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168*]. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 161

REVOKING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 142, DATED JUNE 24, 1941, CREATING A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE AND APPRAISE THE CLAIM OF THE LAGUNA WATER POWER COMPANY, INC. RELATING TO THE CALIRAYA PROJECT

As it appears that the Committee created by Administrative Order No. 142, dated June 24, 1941, to investigate and appraise the claim filed with the Government by the Laguna Water Power Company, Inc. for compensation for “all its rights, title, and interests in the Caliraya water project and its auxiliary plant at San Juan, Loños, Laguna,” will no longer serve its purpose, and upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the National Power Corporation, Administrative Order No. 142, dated June 24, 1941, is hereby revoked.

Done at the City of Manila, this 19th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:
(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 162
CREATING AN INAUGURAL COMMITTEE

In order to formulate plans and devise ways and means for the appropriate celebration on December 30, 1941, of the inauguration of the newly elected President and Vice President of the Philippines, an Inaugural Committee is hereby constituted and appointed and shall be composed of the following:

Hon. Francisco Zulueta, Chairman
Hon. Leon G. Guinto, Member
Hon. Ramon Fernandez, Member
Hon. Dominador Tan, Member
Major General Basilio J. Valdes, Member
Hon. Sergio Bayan, Member
Hon. Juan Nolasco, Member
Hon. Eulogio Rodriguez, Jr., Member
Dr. Bienvenido Ma. Gonzalez, Member
Mr. Narciso Pimentel, Member
Major Manuel Nieto, Member
Dr. Carlos P. Romulo, Member
Mr. Arsenio N. Luz, Member
Mr. Alejandro Roces, Jr., Member
Mr. Samuel Gaches, Member
Mr. Pio Pedrosa, Member and Treasurer
Mr. Teodoro Evangelista, Member and *Executive Secretary*

Done at the City of Manila, this 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 163

CREATING A COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND RECOMMEND THE DISCONTINUANCE OF
NON-ESSENTIAL SERVICES DURING THE PERIOD OF THE EMERGENCY AND OTHER
MEANS OF REALIZING SAVINGS IN THE AUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS IN ORDER TO
PROVIDE FUNDS FOR THE PROTECTION AND DEFENSES OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION

WHEREAS, the present international situation demands the strictest economy in government expenditures, as funds must be provided for the extraordinary needs created by the present emergency, especially those related to the protection and defense of the civilian population;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the Constitution and the laws of the Philippines, do hereby order, that:

1. The Secretary of Finance and the Commissioner of the Budget shall constitute a committee which is hereby designated to study the activities that are being undertaken by the various departments, bureaus, and offices of, and the corporations and enterprises owned or controlled by, the Government, and to recommend the discontinuance or suspension of those that can be dispensed with during the period of emergency. In the case of services that must be continued in operation, the committee shall determine and recommend the minimum personnel that shall be provided therefor.

2. The appropriations or portions thereof saved as a result of the economy measure prescribed herein, are, upon release, hereby made available for expenditures by the Civilian Emergency Administration. For this purpose, the Commissioner of the Budget shall examine all proposals made by the Civilian Emergency Administration and any of its administrators or agencies, and recommend the same or parts thereof, pursuant to the provisions of section 7-I(4) of Commonwealth Act No. 246, as may, in his opinion, be necessary to enable the Civilian Emergency Administration and its administrators or agencies to discharge fully and without delay the duties and responsibilities vested upon them. Pending approval of such proposals, the Civilian Emergency Administration and its administrators or agencies are authorized to obligate up to 25% of the funds requested for the purposes specified in said proposals, but not to exceed ₱50,000.00.

3. In the employment of personnel, the Civilian Emergency Administration shall, unless otherwise specifically authorized by the President, select its force from those of the Departments, bureaus, offices, and corporations owned or controlled by the Government the services and activities of which have been discontinued or suspended by virtue of this or subsequent orders.

4. The Civilian Emergency Administration is hereby empowered to call on any official, office, branch or dependency of the Government for such data and assistance as it may require, and may ask for the detail to the said Administration of any official or employee of any bureau or office of the Government. Such detail shall be arranged directly with the chief of the bureau or office concerned and is considered approved. In case of disagreement, the matter shall be submitted to the President for decision.

5. Except when essential for the preservation of life or when specifically authorized by the President, no furniture and equipment shall be acquired.

Done at the City of Baguio, this 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord, Nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 164
REMOVING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE VICENTE CABALLERO TALENS OF PANTABANGAN,
NUEVA ECIJA, FOR CAUSE

This is an administrative case against Vicente Caballero Talens, Justice of the Peace of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija, for misconduct and immorality.

The record shows that shortly after assuming office in 1937, the respondent obtained transfers of several parcels of land nominally in favor of Mr. Felipe Buencamino, Jr. but actually in his favor and for his benefit. The respondent posed as the attorney-in-fact of Mr. Buencamino although he was not provided with a power of attorney from Mr. Buencamino. He made it appear in the deeds of conveyance that payments had been made on the purchase price of the land, wholly or partially, although such was not the fact. After the execution of the deeds of conveyance, he made partial payments on some of the transactions and failed altogether to make any payment on the others. In one of the transactions, the land involved was public land which was acquired by the vendor under the free patent provisions of the Public Land Act and was still inalienable at the time it was acquired by the respondent. (Sec. 118 of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended.)

Undoubtedly, the respondent used Mr. Buencamino's name notwithstanding that he was not the duly constituted attorney-in-fact of Mr. Buencamino, in order to easily win the confidence of the vendors of the land transferred to him. Had he not used Mr. Buencamino's name, he would not likely have succeeded in obtaining title to the properties in fee simple without making any payment therefor contrary to what appeared in the deeds of conveyance. The respondent, therefore, employed deceit in these transactions. His bad faith is further shown by the fact that in one of the transactions, although he agreed with the vendor to rescind the contract of sale due to his inability to make any payment on the purchase price, he refused to execute the necessary public document of cancellation.

It further appears from the record that the respondent has been maintaining publicly illicit relations with a married woman with whom he begot one child. He seeks to exculpate himself by claiming ignorance of the married status of the woman. But apart from the fact that such claim is not borne out by the evidence, the maintenance by the respondent of illicit relations publicly with a mistress, whether the latter be married or not, constitutes immorality. Under no circumstance can immorality be tolerated among members of the bench.

In view of the foregoing, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, the respondent, Vicente Caballero Talens, Justice of the Peace of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija, is hereby removed from office effective immediately.

Done at the City of Manila, this 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 165
DISMISSING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FELIPE SANTA JUANA OF SANTO NIÑO, SAMAR,
FOR IMMORALITY

This is an administrative case against Felipe Santa Juana, Justice of the Peace of Santo Niño, Samar, who is charged with immorality, it being alleged that he, a married man, maintains amorous relations with a married woman, with whom he has six children.

The evidence presented by the complainant shows that the respondent's illicit relations with his alleged mistress are a matter of public knowledge in the community which has been scandalized by the frequent brawls between said woman and the respondent's wife. It appears of record that the respondent was the informant in the certificates of birth issued for four of the illegitimate children of the woman involved, and that three of them were registered with his surname in the elementary school of Santo Niño. There was also presented in evidence a group picture taken of the respondent together with said woman and her six illegitimate children.

The foregoing evidence cannot be overcome by the mere denial made by the respondent of the charge against him. The woman involved testified as a witness for the respondent and declared that her relations with the respondent were purely platonic; that she had registered her last four children as illegitimate to spite her husband who had separated from her; and that if she had enrolled her three oldest children in school with the respondent's surname, it was because she wanted them to follow the footsteps of the respondent as a model citizen. This testimony is entirely unworthy of credit as too far-fetched and improbable. I find from the facts proven that the respondent has been maintaining illicit relations with a mistress with public scandal.

I have time and again stated that the Government cannot compromise with the commission of immorality by members of the bench. As important as the intellectual caliber of judges, if not more, is their standard of morality and integrity. An upright judge may commit honest mistakes in his official acts without losing the confidence of litigants and without injury to the regard of the people for the courts of justice, but a judge whose morality and uprightness are low in the public esteem inspires no respect for the integrity of his decisions and thus gives cause to the people to lose their confidence in the administration of justice.

In view of the foregoing, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, the respondent Felipe Santa Juana, Justice of the Peace of Santo Niño, Province of Samar, is hereby removed from office effective immediately.

Done at the City of Manila, this 9th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 166
ORDER OF ISSUE, PHILIPPINES, 4½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1942 (DUE 1972),
COMMONWEALTH ACT NO. 618.

Whereas section one of Commonwealth Act Numbered Six hundred and eighteen authorizes the President of the Philippines to issue in the name and behalf of the Commonwealth of the Philippines bonds to the amount of twenty million pesos in one or more series for a term not exceeding thirty years, and to sell said bonds, through the Treasurer of the Philippines, by public auction or otherwise, upon such terms and conditions as in his judgment are most favorable to the Commonwealth of the Philippines;

Whereas section two of the same Commonwealth Act Numbered Six hundred and eighteen provides that out of the proceeds from the sale of the bonds authorized to be issued, five million pesos thereof shall be used “for replacement of the amount to be transferred from the government center fund reserve to the unencumbered surplus of the general fund, and fifteen million pesos for the construction of public improvements and for such other purposes as may be authorized by law”;

Whereas the first series of the bonds in the amount of two million five hundred thousand pesos has already been authorized to be issued and sold in Administrative Order Numbered One hundred and forty-six dated July twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and forty-one;

Whereas the Honorable, the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, in a first indorsement dated October second, nineteen hundred and forty-one, recommends another issue and sale of bonds authorized under said Commonwealth Act Numbered Six hundred and eighteen, in the amount of four million five hundred thousand pesos to finance the construction of such public improvements authorized in section one of Commonwealth Act Numbered Six hundred and fifty-eight as could be immediately undertaken;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Commonwealth Act Numbered Six hundred and eighteen, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, in the name and behalf of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, hereby authorize the issuance of, and by these presents, do issue, for sale in the Philippines through the Treasurer of the Philippines at a price not below par, by public auction or otherwise, National Government bonds authorized to be issued under Commonwealth Act Numbered Six hundred and eighteen, in the amount of four million five hundred thousand pesos in series and amounts indicated below, to be due and payable thirty years after respective date of issue, with interest at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, payable semiannually:

Second Series	Jan. 16, 1942	₱1,500,000.00
Third Series	Feb. 16, 1942	1,500,000.00
Fourth Series	Mar. 16, 1942	1,500,000.00

The bonds shall be in the denomination of fifty pesos or a multiple thereof and may be coupon bonds or registered bonds, and shall be registered in the Treasury of the Philippines at Manila,

Philippines, where the principal and interest shall be payable in Philippine currency or its equivalent in United States currency, in the discretion of the Secretary of Finance.

Done at the City of Manila, this tenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines*, 40(25), 4726-4728.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 167
AUTHORIZING THE PAYMENT OF THREE MONTHS' SALARY IN ADVANCE
TO OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENT

In view of the present emergency, and pursuant to the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 670 the payment of salaries in advance not exceeding a period of three months to all officers and employees of the National, provincial, city or municipal governments, including their agencies and instrumentalities, is hereby authorized.

Done at the City of Manila this twelfth day of December, Nineteen hundred and forty-one, in the year of Our Lord, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

BY THE PRESIDENT:
(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 168
REQUIRING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE VICTORIANO D. AZAÑA OF LAGONOY, SAN JOSE
AND GOA, PROVINCE OF CAMARINES SUR, TO RESIGN HIS OFFICE FOR CAUSE

This is an administrative case against Victoriano D. Azaña, Justice of the Peace of Lagonoy, San Jose and Goa, Province of Camarines Sur, who is charged with partiality and ignorance.

In a case for grave defamation filed in his court at Lagonoy against the wife of the municipal mayor thereof, the respondent did not set the case for preliminary investigation until after four months from the date of the filing of the complaint. It is alleged that the respondent delayed the preliminary investigation for the purpose of enabling the municipal mayor to “fix” the witnesses of the prosecution. Besides the witnesses who testified to this effect, the complainant presented a note (Exhibit “G”), supposed to have been written by the mayor, requesting “his compadre” advise an important witness not to testify against the accused. It is insisted that the note was directed to the respondent, who admits to be a compadre of the mayor.

The respondent explains that the delay was due to the congestion of cases in his court at Lagonoy as well as in his other courts. This defense, however, finds no support in the evidence of record which, on the contrary, shows that he heard cases subsequently filed in the justice of the peace court of Lagonoy. The respondent has therefore willfully defaulted in the performance of official duties, and his default has impaired the prompt administration of justice.

The respondent is also guilty of the charge of ignorance. The evidence shows that in a criminal case for theft filed in the respondent’s court at Goa, the defendant was acquitted, but was, however, ordered to indemnify the complaining witness. Likewise, in a gambling case filed in his court at Tigaon, the respondent acquitted the defendants, but ordered the confiscation of the gambling paraphernalia, consisting of money and other objects. These orders of indemnification and confiscation could only be the result of ignorance of the law as they are obviously inconsistent with the orders of acquittal.

I repeat here my firm determination to weed the judiciary of undesirables to the end that the standard of the bench might be raised to the highest level both intellectually and morally. By his actuations in the cases above-mentioned, the respondent has shown that he is grossly unfit to hold any position of trust and responsibility and his continuance in office will seriously undermine public confidence in our courts of justice.

In view of the foregoing, the respondent, Victoriano D. Azaña, is hereby required to resign as Justice of the Peace of the municipalities of Lagonoy, San Jose and Goa, province of Camarines Sur, within fifteen days from the receipt of a copy of this order, and upon failure to do so, he will be ordered removed from office.

Done at the City of Manila, this 22nd day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 117 - 168]*. Manila: Presidential Museum and Library.

DANSALAN, LANA O

BY THE SPECIAL DELEGATE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 1
APPOINTING THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCES OF MINDANAO

By virtue of the authority granted me by His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, on March 8, 1942, I hereby appoint the following to constitute the Currency Committee for the Provinces of Mindanao: Honorable Teopisto Guingona, Commissioner for Mindanao and Sulu, Chairman; Mr. Ubaldo D. Laya, Provincial Treasurer of Misamis Oriental, Member; and Mr. F. Atagaban, Provincial Auditor of Lanao, Member.

This Committee shall sit in Dansalan, Lanao, but is authorized to transfer its offices to any other place as may be agreed upon by them.

For this purpose, Treasurer Laya is hereby directed to reside in Dansalan, retaining, however, his status as Provincial Treasurer of Misamis Oriental. He shall accordingly make arrangements for his Assistant to discharge the duties of Provincial Treasurer of that province.

Done in the Municipality of Dansalan, this sixteenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred forty-two, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

ANDRES SORIANOSpecial Delegate of His Excellency,
the President, and Treasurer of the
Philippines*Source: Quezon Family Collections*

Quezon, M. L. (1942). Administrative Order No. 1: Appointing the Currency Committee for the Provinces of Mindanao. *Quezon Family Collections*.



President Manuel L. Quezon, Mrs. Quezon, Jacob Rosenthal and Mayor Juan Posadas of Manila at the Samahan ng mga Batang Lalaki-Boys' Club-Del Pan Playground, San Nicolas, Manila, December 23, 1938.



MESSAGES OF THE PRESIDENT

MANUEL L. QUEZON

1935-1944

BOOK 3 | VOLUME 5

General Orders



President Manuel L. Quezon speaks during the Inauguration ceremonies of the Quezon Preventorium of the White Cross organization in San Juan, September 10, 1938.

GENERAL ORDERS

A General Order is a command of the President in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (or the Philippine Army before 1947). The General Orders of President Quezon began on October 30, 1937 with General Order No. 1 and ended on December 12, 1939 with General Order No. 10.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1

[October 30, 1937]

PRESENTING TO FIRST LIEUTENANT HUGH A. PARKER, AIR CORPS, U. S. ARMY,
THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE STAR OF THE PHILIPPINES.

1. For outstanding service to the Commonwealth of the Philippines, in a position of major responsibility, there is hereby presented to First Lieutenant Hugh A. Parker, Air Corps, United States Army, the distinguished service star of the Philippines. As Plans and Training Officer of the Air Corps Training Center, Philippine Army, and individual instructor of flying cadets, his services have been characterized by unusual efficiency and professional skill, unflagging enthusiasm, and outstanding results. His work has required incessant devotion to duty, a readiness and capacity to comprehend the particular requirements of Filipino students and an ability to adjust difficulties. His accomplishments and example have been an inspiration to every member of the Air Corps of the Philippine Army and a source of satisfaction to the Chief of Air Corps, the Chief of Staff, the Military Adviser, and the Commonwealth Government.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON
Commander in Chief, Philippine Army

Source: Presidential Museum and Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2

[February 3, 1938]

POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE STAR TO THE LATE
LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES BASEVI ORD, UNITED STATES ARMY.

For services of extraordinary value to the Commonwealth of the Philippines in a position of major responsibility, the distinguished service star of the Philippines is hereby, posthumously, awarded to Lieutenant Colonel James Basevi Ord, United States Army. As one of the principal assistants of the Military Adviser Colonel Ord continuously, from the inauguration of the Commonwealth to the moment of his untimely death, devoted his exceptional talents to the development of adequate security forces for the Philippines. Through his professional attainments, his breadth of understanding, his zeal and his magnetic leadership he was directly responsible for notable progress in the Philippine Army. Through his outstanding achievements, in the service of the Philippine Government, to which service he gave his life, he increased the brilliance of his already enviable military reputation, became an inspiration to the officers and enlisted men of the Army, and earned the gratitude and affection of the Philippine Government and of the Filipino people.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON
Commander in Chief, Philippine Army

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3

[April 19, 1938]

AWARDING THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE STAR TO CAPTAIN BONNER F. FELLERS,
COAST ARTILLERY CORPS, U. S. ARMY.

1. For outstanding service to the Commonwealth of the Philippines, in positions of responsibility and importance, there is hereby awarded to Captain Bonner F. Fellers, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army the Distinguished Service Star of the Philippines. As the first Commandant of the Reserve Officers Service School of the Philippine Army, his services have been characterized by unusual and noteworthy efficiency and professional attainment. In the discharge of his duties as Liaison Officer he has shown tact and good judgment and a high order of ability professionally. His accomplishments in these important positions have been of great benefit to the Commonwealth Government and a source of gratification to the Commander-in-Chief.

(Sgd.) **MANUEL L. QUEZON**
Commander in Chief, Philippine Army

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 4

[May, 1938]

AWARDING THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE STAR
TO FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM L. LEE, AIR CORPS, U. S. ARMY

1. For services of extraordinary value to the Commonwealth of the Philippines in a position of major responsibility and importance, there is hereby awarded to First Lieutenant William L. Lee, Air Corps, United States Army, the Distinguished Service Star of the Philippines. As Acting Chief of Air Corps from the date that the formation of a military air force was authorized by the Philippine Government, the services rendered by Lieutenant Lee have been characterized by outstanding professional skill, marked efficiency, fearlessness, unflagging enthusiasm and a thorough understanding of the complex problems involved. His work has required incessant and patient personal application of a superior knowledge of his profession. His devotion to duty and notable achievements have been an inspiring example of the personnel of the Philippine Army Air Corps and a source of satisfaction to the Commonwealth Government.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON
Commander in Chief, Philippine Army

Source: Presidential Museum and Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1939). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 4, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 5

January 3, 1939

AWARDING TO MAJOR GENERAL PAULINO SANTOS, PHILIPPINE ARMY,
RETIRED, A BRONZE CLASP FOR THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE STAR.

1. For services of extraordinary value to the Commonwealth of the Philippines in a position of major responsibility, a bronze clasp for the Distinguished Service Star, in lieu of a second presentation to him of the same decoration, is hereby awarded to Major General Paulino Santos, Philippine Army, retired. As the first Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, from May 5, 1936 to December 31, 1938, General Santos materially assisted in the solution of important problems incident, to the initial organization of training, administrative and supply systems, and, through his zealous loyalty, his high concepts of duty and honor, and his professional and administrative ability, he contributed markedly, throughout his tenure of office, toward the attainment of essential standards of efficiency in the defense forces. His brilliant leadership has left a permanent imprint on the Army, and has earned for him the gratitude of the Government and the people of the Philippines.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
Commander-in-Chief, Philippine Army

Source: Presidential Museum and Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President* (Vol. 5, Prt. 1). Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 6

June 21, 1939

COMPOSITION OF THE CENTRAL GENERAL STAFF OF THE PHILIPPINE ARMY

1. Under authority contained in section 23 of the National Defense Act, the Central General Staff of the Philippine Army shall, hereafter, comprise the Chief of Staff, the Deputy Chief of Staff, five Assistant Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary to the General Staff, and such other officers of the Army as may from time to time be recommended by the Chief of Staff for service on the Central General Staff and approved by the President. All officers in Army Headquarters now serving on or with the Central General Staff or performing duties that are of General Staff nature, are designated as members of the Central General Staff Corps. Relief from and assignment to the Central General Staff will be accomplished upon recommendation of the Chief of Staff, when approved by the President.

2. The Central General Staff, except for the Chief of Staff, the Deputy Chief of Staff and the Secretary to the General Staff, shall be organized into five divisions, each under the direction of an Assistant Chief of Staff. To the first division shall be assigned functions and duties applying to Strategic War Plans and Reserve Unit Employment; to the second division, Operations, Training and Intelligence; to the third division, Supply and Industrial War Plans; to the fourth division, Personnel; and to the fifth, Budget.

3. Upon receipt of this Order, the Chief of Staff shall prepare a list of all officers now performing General Staff duties in Army Headquarters, and of such additional officers as may be recommended by him for assignment to the Central General Staff under the provisions of this Order. This list, together with a statement of the duties of each individual named thereon will be submitted for the approval of the President.

4. This Order shall take effect immediately.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President (Vol. 5, Prt. 1)*. Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 7

July 13, 1939

AWARDING TO CAPTAIN MARK K. LEWIS, JR., AIR CORPS, UNITED STATES ARMY,
THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE STAR

1. For services of extraordinary value to the Commonwealth of the Philippines in a position of major responsibility and importance the Distinguished Service Star of the Philippines is hereby awarded to Captain Mark K. Lewis, Jr., Air Corps, United States Army. As Acting Chief of the Air Corps, during the past fifteen months, his good judgment, unusual soldierly qualifications and outstanding leadership have been responsible for marked technical and professional progress among the personnel and units of that organization and for notable improvements in Air Corps training and administrative methods. His constant readiness to assist and to coöperate with others and his tireless devotion to the best interests of the Philippines have provided an inspiring example to members of the Air Corps and of the whole Army.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President (Vol. 5, Prt. 1)*. Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 8

July 14, 1939

AWARDING, POSTHUMOUSLY, TO CAPTAIN JULIAN OLIVAS, PHILIPPINE
CONSTABULARY, THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT STAR OF THE PHILIPPINES.

For conspicuous courage and gallantry in the face of imminent danger to his life, the Distinguished Conduct Star of the Philippines is hereby awarded posthumously, to Captain Julian Olivas, Philippine Constabulary. For twenty-two years, he devoted himself unstintedly to the service of his country, performing his duties cheerfully, efficiently and loyally to the moment that, as Provincial Inspector, Pampanga, he responded promptly and courageously to the call of duty that led to his untimely death. His career as a soldier of the Philippines exemplified the best traditions of the great organization to which he belonged, and lives as an inspiration to the Army and to every public-spirited citizen.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President (Vol. 5, Prt. 1)*. Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 9

July 14, 1939

DESIGNATING THE MILITARY STATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ARMY
AT SAN FERNANDO, PAMPANGA, AS CAMP JULIAN OLIVAS

In memory and honor of Captain Julian Olivas, Philippine Constabulary, who died in the performance of duty, the military station of the Philippine Army at San Fernando, Pampanga, is, effective immediately, named Camp Julian Olivas, and will hereafter be officially known as such.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: Presidential Museum and Library

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President (Vol. 5, Prt. 1)*. Manila: Bureau of Printing.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10

December 12, 1939

AWARDING TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
UNITED STATES ARMY, THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE STAR OF THE PHILIPPINES.

For services of extraordinary value to the Commonwealth of the Philippines in a position of major responsibility, the Distinguished Service Star of the Philippines is hereby awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Dwight D. Eisenhower, United States Army. As the Senior Assistant of the Military Adviser from the inauguration of the Commonwealth to the present time, Colonel Eisenhower has continuously devoted his exceptional talents to the development of adequate security forces for the Philippines. Through his professional attainments, his breadth of understanding, his zeal and his magnetic leadership he has been responsible for notable progress in the Philippine Army. Through his outstanding achievements, in the service of the Philippine Government, he has increased the brilliance of his already enviable military reputation, and has earned the gratitude and esteem of the Filipino people.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1941). *Messages of the President (Vol. 5, Prt. 1)*. Manila: Bureau of Printing.



President Manuel L. Quezon while administering the oath of office of the new head of the Constabulary, Brigadier General Guillermo Francisco, October 17, 1938.

